The Irish Times. SPECIAL EXTRA

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1928. VOL. LXX. NO. 22,084.

TRACTS.

ORIA EYE AND HOSPITAL,

IDE ROAD.

w Hospital invite Tenders following articles in use required for a period of 1st day of March, 1928,— , etc., Fruit and Vegetables be delivered not later than th day of February, 1928, ter at the Hospital. Forms se the purpose and further ained.

y Tender not necessarily

ED JACKSON, Registrar.

UNTY COUNCIL.

PRINTING.

given that the adjourned Proposal Committee of will be held at the Castle, Carlow, at 12 noon, th FEBRUARY, 1928. ication of the following ounts not exceeding three

unty Printing and Binding Stationery and Office several County Offices for March, 1929. Cost not

ete Advertisements for the March, 1929, to be sent in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, before the particular work or list, can be lodged up to and including THURSDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1928, at 12 noon. Conditions, Carlow Courthouse, Carlow, and will be opened for inspection and other information

ll parties tendering and the adjourned meeting. ust not necessarily

E. J. KFOGH, Secretary. County Council. January, 1928.

OR GENERAL REMENTS.

GH COMMISSIONERS the undermentioned months, commencing

2. Brick, Stone-Flags, Kerb, Water, 3. Iron Rubber Goods, Hose, Brushes, etc., 4. Small and Stores Materials, 5. Scavenging Tender for Road Supplies Department, on 17th FEBRUARY,

BLOCK, Town Clerk. K.A.A.

GHBRIDGE RATIONS.

GH COMMISSIONERS MAINTENANCE months commencing Tender for Road Department, ment of Tender for be delivered ust be delivered not later than 12 noon

BLOCK, Town Clerk. K.A.A.

RURAL DISTRICT.

ER EXTENSIONS.

Held on Tuesday, 14th day Council to consider Tenders for

350 yards 9" and Pipe Sewer.

220 yards 6"

240 yards 3"

Conditions of Offices of the Council, Forms of Tender Consideration and addressed to the certified forms only, Schedule of undersigned, not later than 12 o'clock for the Bond of for the due per- required.

to accept the

GALLAGHER, Clerk of the Council. K.A.A.

Saturday 10 a.m. (L.)

MENTAL HOSPITAL

S WANTED.

Tenders for about Potatoes, to be

Grangegorman Building, and Private Mental Dublin, during the June, 1928. Tender must be addressed to the undersigned, and properly sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Potatoes," to be delivered to the Steward, Superintendent's Office, Dublin, not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1928.

The Board do not necessarily bind themselves to

ANTE and Accountant. Dublin.

ATIONS

in vogue this son.

per Pattern 328 has some

les.

RRELL

LIMITED,

BLIN

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE H TIMES.

In Advance.

	Home and Foreign
	£3 18 0
	1 19 0
	0 19 6
	0 6 8

IRISH TIMES.

	£0 13 0
	0 6 6
	0 3 3

Cheques to be made payable

Nos. 5036 and 5037

Published by the Irish Times, Limited, Westmoreland street, in the City and County of Dublin

JANUARY 28, 1928.

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Three Models at 70 Guineas, 75 Guineas, 80 Guineas.

Call to have them demonstrated. No obligation to purchase.

PIGOTT & CO., LTD., DUBLIN. CORK. LIMERICK.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—January 24, 1928, at Maglona, 35 Fitzwilliam Mount street, Dublin, to Dr. and Mrs Arthur Dickson, Enniskillen, a daughter.

DOYLE—January 19, 1928, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam street, to Major and Mrs. D. J. Doyle, Hamilton, Ailesbury road, a daughter.

MACNEILL—25 Eanair, 1928, as " Ard-na-Gaoithe," Arbour Hill, Dublin, to Major-General and Mrs. Hugh MacNeill, a son (Eoin).

MARRIAGES.

DALY and BURKE—January 26, 1928, at the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, by the Rev. N. Hegarty, Father Charles J. Daly, National Bank, Dublin, son of the late C. E. Daly, Kanturk, to Mary Toler, daughter of E. G. Burke, 54 Northumberland road, Kingstown, and grand-daughter of the late Edward Burke, Shamrock Lawn, Douglas. No cards.

WHITE and WYNNE—January 11, 1928, at the Methodist Memorial Church, Myshall, by the Rev. Neville, B.D., Robert, second youngest son of the late John and Mrs White, Kiltegan, County Wicklow, to Jane (Jennie), second eldest daughter of the late and Mrs. Wynne, Myshall, County Carlow.

WYTE and HEASLIP—January 18, 1928, at Christ Church, by the Rev. William McAlister, Thomas, second son of the late Robert and Mrs. White, Derrylane, Ballyjamesduff, to Margaret Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heaslip, Kilkinkere, Virginia.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BURKE—January 27, 1928, at her residence, Gleneadon Manor House, Birr, Angela Burke, R.I.P. Interred at Meelick.

CAULFIELD—January 27, 1928, at his residence, Fern Hill, Clonee. Interment took place yesterday (Sunday) in Clonee Churchyard.

COLLINS—January 29, 1928, at his residence, 4 Philipsburgh avenue, Fairview, Dublin, Stephen Collins. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and relatives. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) from Dr. Deane's Grange Cemetery, after 10 o'clock Mass, Church of the Visitation, Fairview.

COSBY—January 28, 1928, at Skerries, Eliza, widow of William Cosby, Major, Royal North Lincoln Regiment, of Portwilliam, Anahili, County Tipperary, second daughter of the late Charles Perrot, of Mount Nugent, Lisnacarn, and grandchild of the late General Charles Perrot, Royal Artillery.

DALY—January 29, 1928, at her residence, Dunshaughlin, County Meath, Isabella, of the late James Daly, R.I.P. Funeral (Tuesday) morning from Dunshaughlin after 10 o'clock Mass, by motor hearse, to Swords Cemetery.

DAVIS—January 27, 1928, at his residence, 17 Beechwood avenue, Ranelagh, William Davis, of the late Samuel Davis, Silver street, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Jennie Davis. "Under the everlasting arms." Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, for Mount Jerome.

GUNN—January 27th, 1928, at her residence, Avenue, Howe, Barbara Elizabeth, widow of the late Michael Gunn, Gaiety Theatre, Dublin.

HICKS—January 29, 1928, at The Tower, Monkstown, County Dublin, Edith, the beloved wife of Hilton Hicks, F.R.I.B.A. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Suburbide, to-morrow (Tuesday), 31st, at 12 noon. English and American papers please

HOPE JOHNSTONE—January 29, 1928, at her residence, Millbrook, Straffan, Elizabeth Agnes, wife of Charles G. Hope Johnstone. English papers

HOWLEY—January 29, 1928, at her residence, Richmond road, Cerilla, widow of the late Edward Howley, Inspector of Branches, Bank of Ireland. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral strictly private.

IRWIN—January 28, 1928, at Drum, Downshire Road, Bellewood, County Down, Elizabeth Margaret, dearly beloved daughter of the late Rev. Robert Irwin, Rector of Drumbo.

KELLY—January 27, 1928, at her residence, 2 Richmond road, Mary Anne, beloved wife of Joseph Kelly. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral from Fairview Church this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock to Dromondra Churchyard.

KENNEDY—January 26, 1928, at the Meath Hospital, William Mahony, aged 82. Deeply regretted by his wife, sons, and daughter, brother and sisters-in-law. Funeral from his residence, 21 Clonliffe road, to-day (Monday), 30th inst., at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Mount Jerome at 10 a.m.

O'SULLIVAN—At Our Lady's Hospice, Harold's Cross, William Thomas O'Sullivan, Solicitor (late Middle Abbey street), dearly beloved husband of the late Mary Ann O'Sullivan. Requiem Mass (by special request) at 10 o'clock for the repose of his soul, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Merrion, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock for Mount Jerome. Funeral strictly private.

SHERRY—January 29, 1928, at 64 English street, Armagh, George, second son of the late John Sherry. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at 10.45 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) for Repose of his Soul in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Interment immediately afterwards in St. Patrick's cemetery, Armagh.

SMYTH—January 29, 1928, at Private Nursing Home, Dublin, Arthur Edmund Smyth, of 128 George street, Kingstown, South Dublin, beloved husband of her sorrowing husband and children. Funeral from residence and High Mass at St. Michael's Church, Kingstown, at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. Interment in Grange Cemetery after Mass. No flowers, please.

SPENCE—January 29, 1928, at his residence, Parkmore, Raheny, Dublin, Arthur William, only son of the late William and Matilda Spence. Funeral strictly private.

STEWART—January 28th, 1928, at 14 Appian road, Dublin, Mary Dupré (Marie), dearly loved daughter of Pakenham T. Stewart.

TALLON—January 29, 1928, at Kilmore Quay, Margaret Mary Tallon, beloved wife of Thomas Tallon. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral to-day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock from Moynalvey church to Kilmore Burial Ground.

WHITE—January 29, 1928, at 3 Leinster street, N. Henry Donald White, late Ordnance Survey. Deeply regretted by his wife and relatives. Funeral private.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. David Gilbert and family desire to thank those who sent kind letters of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANDERSON—To the dear memory of our dear sister, Jemima Jane, died 30th January, 1921.

BAILEY—In everloving memory of my darling husband, Percy, who passed Home 30th January, 1927.

BAILEY—In everloving, ever-present memory of dearest son, who were called Home November 6th 1916, 1918, January 30th, 1925, and January 30th, 1927. "Till we meet."

EVANS—In loving memory of Helena (Cissie), beloved daughter of John L. and late Helena Evans, of Arklow, who entered into rest 30th January, 1927. "Peace, perfect peace."

GODLEY—Thirty-fourth Anniversary. William G. F. Godley, Esq., J.P., who died at his late residence, Foxhill, Chapelizod, County Dublin, on the 31st January, 1894. Deeply regretted.

GREEN—In loving remembrance of William Douglas (Willie), darling son of William Douglas and Nellie Green, late Ellesmere avenue, who died 30th January, 1925, aged 4 years.—132 Phibsborough avenue, Fairview.

JONES—In loving memory of our dear son, John Percival, second son of John and Susan Jones, Paine Park, Carlow, died January 29, 1916. Deeply mourned.

NICHOLS'

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BEFORE Selling or Buying Pictures, Old Silver, Glass, China, Furniture, Books, Jewellery, and Chattels of all kinds, those concerned should obtain the Best Advice as to Values. For qualified Expert Opinion apply to BENNETT AND SON, LIMITED, Auctioneering and Valuing Consultants, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN. Founded 1803. 'Phone—376.

VALUATIONS OF FURNITURE, HOUSE Property, etc., made for Probate and all purposes. James H. North and Co., Valuers, Grafton street.

"THE NEW FUEL.—Not more dangerous than ordinary petrol." See the interesting article by Captain W. G. Aston, which appears in to-day's issue of "THE IRISH FIELD." On Sale at all Newsagents. Price 2d.

TILED CURBS Made from Stock to any Size or Colour. DOCKRELL LIMITED, DUBLIN.

LIMERICK—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Burley's Newsagency, Sarsfield street, Limerick.

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after arrival of Irish mail, at Messrs. Wyman and Son's Bookstall, Exchange Station.

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This Branch is separate from above, and is open to Ladies or Gentlemen suffering from Mental Complaints, at rates from £2/2/- per annum. Resident Medical Superintendent and trained staff. Voluntary Boarders received. Bus from Parkgate before Trains frequently during day. Telephone. Fully-illustrated Prospectus and all information on application to Secretary, 47 Molesworth street, Dublin.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 250 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.

The Mansion at St. Edmundsbury has been adapted for the treatment of Ladies, and is specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.

Urgent cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent.

For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

MONEY. CASH ACCOMMODATION BY POST FROM £30 to £5,000 On Note of Hand alone, Without any Security, to Ladies and Gentlemen. Strictly Private. No Charge whatever made if the Loan is not granted. Full information will be supplied gratis and post free. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. SECRETARY, THE CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO., LTD., 65 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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CONTRACTS.

TENDERS FOR GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

THE DUBLIN BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS hereby invite Tenders for the undermentioned requirements for the twelve months, commencing on the 1st April, 1928:—

1. Bicycle parts, etc.; 2. Brick, Stoneware Sewer Pipes and Slates; 3. Flags, Kerb, Lime, etc.; 4. Galvanised Wear; 5. Iron Materials and Stores; 6. India Rubber Goods, Hose, etc.; 7. Oils, Paints, Drysalteries, etc.; 8. Plumbing Materials, etc.; 9. Public Lighting Requirements; 10. Glass; 11. Bones, Twines, Canvas, etc.; 12. Small Metal Castings; 13. Timber and Stores; 14. Cartwrights' Materials. Repairs to Wheels, etc.; 15. Harness Materials; 16. Scavenging Brushes; 17. Silicate of Soda.

Specifications and forms of Tender are obtainable at Supplies Department, Lord Edward street, on payment of 1/- per copy.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for....." and addressed to the Dublin Borough Commissioners, must be delivered at Supplies Department not later than 12 noon on 11th FEBRUARY, 1928.

GERALD J. SHERLOCK, Town Clerk. 27/1/1928. K.A.A.

TENDERS FOR ROAD MATERIALS.

THE DUBLIN BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS hereby invite Tenders for the supply of Road Materials for the twelve months commencing 1st April, 1928, as follows:—

CEMENT ..... 4,000 Tons approx.
TAR MACADAM CHIPPINGS, WHINSTONE, Etc. ..... 9,000 " "
SAND AND AGGREGATE ..... 20,000 " "

The Commissioners reserve the right to purchase quantities greater or less than above, if necessary.

Specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained at Supplies Department, Lord Edward street, on payment of 1/- per copy.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Road Materials," should be lodged in Supplies Department not later than 12 noon on 11th FEBRUARY, 1928.

GERALD J. SHERLOCK, Town Clerk. 27/1/1928. K.A.A.

TO WEIGHBRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

THE DUBLIN BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS hereby invite Tenders for MAINTENANCE OF WEIGHBRIDGES for twelve months commencing 1st April, 1928. Specifications and Tender Forms are obtainable at Supplies Department, Lord Edward street, on payment of 1/-.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Weighbridge Maintenance," and addressed to the Dublin Borough Commissioners, must be delivered at Supplies Department not later than 12 noon on 11th February, 1928.

27/1/1928. GERALD J. SHERLOCK, Town Clerk. K.A.A.

ENNIS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL. TO CONTRACTORS.

WATERWORKS.

The Commissioner administering the affairs of the Ennis Urban District Council will at his Meeting to be held on MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1928, consider tenders from Competent Contractors for the following works in connection with the Ennis Waterworks:—

(1) Intake Work.
(2) Gallery Work.
(3) Timber Bed and Bitings.
(4) Pipe Line.
(a) Steel Mains.
(b) Cast Iron Spigot and Faucet Lead Jointed.
(c) Cast Iron Turned and Bored.
(d) Cast Iron Valves, Hydrant Manufacture.

In accordance with the Plans and Specifications prepared by Francis Bowling, B.E., and which can be seen at the Office of the undersigned or at the Office of the Engineer, from whom also copies of the said Plans and Specifications can be obtained on deposit of £3/-, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

Contractors tendering must contract for the whole work, but must price each of the above items separately.

Tenders to be addressed P. J. Meghen, Esq., B.E., Commissioner, Town Hall, Ennis, Co. Clare, in sealed envelopes marked "Waterworks," and to reach this office, through registered post, on or before the hour of noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1928.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be filled on the prescribed Form and to give the names of two solvent sureties (to be approved of by the Commissioner) willing to be bound jointly and severally with the Contractor in a sum equal to twice the amount of the Contract for the due performance of the contract.

An approved tender shall be subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

By Order, MICHAEL J. CARMODY, Town Clerk.

Council's Office, Town Hall, Ennis, Co. Clare, 14th January, 1928.

BALLYMENA URBAN COUNCIL. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION IN NEW TOWN HALL.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

The Urban Council of Ballymena invite Tenders from Electrical Manufacturers and Contractors for the following Plant for the new Town Hall:—

Section II.—220 VOLT SWITCHBOARD.
Section III.—STORAGE BATTERY, 150 AMP. HOURS.
Section IV.—GAS ENGINE, GENERATOR AND AUXILIARY PLANT.

Specifications, Forms of Tender, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a deposit of £1 1/- per section, returnable on receipt of a bona-fide Tender. Tenders are to be lodged with the Town Clerk, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, not later than noon on Thursday, the 16th February, 1928.

JONES and KELLY, Architects, 17 South Frederick street, Dublin.

"THE IRISH TIMES" ON SALE HERE

The "Irish Times" will be posted for periods, however short, to readers. Postal rates at foot. Copies of this journal can also be obtained at the following Cross-Channel Centres:—

Holyhead—Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Railway Bookstall; and Mr. William Cooke, 15 London road. **Llandudno**—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 101 Mostyn street; Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Railway Bookstall. **Llanfairfechan**—D. Jones and Son, Station Road P.O. **Colwyn Bay**—Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Railway Bookstall; W. H. Smith and Son, Bookstall. **Chester**—Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Railway Bookstall. **Liverpool**—Bookstalls at Central Exchange and Lime street Stations. **Penmaenmawr**—Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Clarendon Buildings, Bangor road. **London**—Bookstalls on the Departure Platforms at Euston Station; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand House, Portugal street, W.C., and Bookstalls at Charing Cross Station; Hotel Russell, Russell square; Strand Palace Hotel, Strand; Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, W.; Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych; Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W.; Bookstall, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, W.; the "Irish Times" London Office, 89 Fleet street, E.C. 4. **Glasgow**—W. Porteous and Co., 15 Royal Exchange place. **Manchester**—Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Railway Bookstall, Exchange Station.

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24 Days	6/0

N.B.—Regular Subscribers can have their addresses changed on notifying Head Office.

BELFAST READERS.

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LONDON. THE GRAFTON PALACE HOTEL (Opposite Mapie's), TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD, W.1. First-class in every respect. The centre for business or pleasure.

Near the Principal Railway Stations. ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST, LIGHT and ATTENDANCE FROM 9/- PER DAY. Gas fires in bedrooms. Renowned Cuisine. Old wines, luncheons, dinners, suppers a la carte. Suppers at fixed prices, also a la carte.

SPECIAL WINTER TERMS FOR RESIDENTS FROM £4 4s. 6d. PER WEEK INCLUSIVE. 'Grams: "Graftelus, Eusroad, London." 'Phone: Museum 1127.

LONDON—DEAN HOTEL, Oxford street, W.1. Room, breakfast, bath and attendance, double room from 16/-; single from 9/6; h. & c. water all rooms. Grams—"Teldeanho, Westcent London."

LONDON—MORTON HOTEL, Russell sq., W.C. Room, breakfast, bath and attendance, double room from 16/-; single from 9/6; h. & c. water all rooms. Grams—"Teldeanho, Westcent London."

BOARDING AND HOTELS.

AT Rae's, Fitzwilliam place, Dublin—High class Board Residence; moderate. Phone, 61295.

AT 9 Winton road, Leeson Park—Double Room, Sitting-room; terms moderate. 26 B

THE Swiss Private Hotel, 34 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin—Select place; English and French kitchen. Restaurant open to non-residents. Telephone No. 61655. 26 B

EDUCATION

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN SCHOOL. 45th YEAR.

74 and 75 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN. Playing Fields: Merton Park, Ranelagh. RECENT SUCCESSES:

June, 1927—Entrance Exhibition, Cheltenham College.

Oct., 1927—First Place, Medal and Oversea Scholarship; Preliminary Exam. for Solicitors' Apprentices.

Nov., 1927—Third Junior Exhibition (2 years under age), Trinity College Dublin.

Jan., 1928—Senior Cambridge Local Exam. Pass, with Hons., carrying exemption from Preliminary Exam., English Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Inspection of Playing Fields and School Premises invited. A limited number of Boarders taken. G. FITZGERALD STEEDE, M.A., Headmaster.

LEARN LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY CULTURE AT LONDON'S HAIRDRESSING UNIVERSITY.

Qualify for valuable Diploma with six months' thorough training, both practical and theoretical, under the supervision of the Principal of Emile, Ltd., Court Hairdressers, London and Paris. Write for brochure or call Dept. P., 26a Albemarle street, London, W.1.

EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with Illustrations. Price Twopence.

LAST 2 DAYS TODDS' SALE

WILL conclude on To-morrow, Tuesday, 31st.

DO not fail to pay a visit during the two days now remaining.

ALL goods remaining will be sold at SENSATIONAL PRICES.

TODD, BURNS & CO., Ltd. 47 Mary Street, Dublin.

CARPETS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

DURING THIS MONTH WE ARE OFFERING MADE-UP CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

PIM BROTHERS, LTD., EXCHEQUER ST., DUBLIN.

IRISH CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY. (Open to the General Public). 25 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS GRANTED TO ASSIST IN BUILDING OR PURCHASING HOUSES IN DUBLIN AND SUBURBS. TOTAL ASSETS £563,000.

Deposits received at the following rates of interest:—

At Call ..... 2½ per cent. per annum
For One Year ..... 3½ " " "
For Three Years ..... 4 " " "

ALL FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For Prospectus and all information apply to THOMAS AYLWARD, Secretary.

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12 Words or under, 1/-. Every Succeeding Word One Penny.

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As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/- PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL Testimonials must not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements. 24/11/'25.

IRISH TIMES, LTD., WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN. Telephone Nos. 5056-8037. BRANCH OFFICES: RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue. 'Phone:—Rathmines 951
BELFAST—159 Royal Avenue ..... 'Phone 1787
CORK—Imperial Hotel Buildings ..... 'Phone 1707
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4 ..... Central 4350
MANCHESTER—24 Market Place ..... City 3084

LOST AND FOUND.

AREDALE, young, Lost Sunday, January 29. Reward Hedor, 4 Sidney terrace, Upper Leeson street.

ALSATIAN strayed from Monkstown; answers Ivor. Reward, Marino, Monkstown. 29 D

DROPPED in Dublin, Return Ticket to London; reward £1 at 15 Westmoreland street.

LOST, Wednesday, 25th, Lady's Fince-nes Glasses, neighbourhood Ballsbridge; reward.—1425, Irish Times Branch Office, Biggest street Bridge.

MISSED from Ladies' Cloakroom, Railway Hotel, night of Hunt Ball, Pair of Dark Suede Gloves and Lined Gloves. Finder kindly return them to Manageress, Railway Hotel, Galway.

£5 REWARD for Handbag Lost on the Abbeyleix road near Maryborough, containing money, signed "A.A." identification card and many other things.—Mrs. Armitage, Noan, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE HOUSE OF RECOVERY AND FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK STREET, DUBLIN. Probationers Wanted, age 18-22; salary £10 rising to £20. Apply for letter to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 26 X

ALL Pupils of Storey's Commercial College, 10 Harcourt street, Dublin, on attaining shorthand standard of proficiency in Shorthand and Typewriting are assisted to situations. 28 T

A LADY or Gentleman with thorough knowledge Book-keeping (double entry) required immediately by Dublin Manufacturing Company. Hours, salary, experience, and sane salary expected, R 1111, this office.

BOOT Trade—Good Salesman required, also good Boy for Stock and Boot Sales; outdoor.—Breen and Co., 41 Lower Camden street, Dublin.

DRAPERY—Wanted, an experienced Man, B.C., for Ready-to-wear Department of some experience; apply to good salesman and stock keeper. Send references and state salary (indoor) to Hall's Drapery, Longford.

DRAPERY—Wanted, smart young Man to take charge of Boys' and Juniors' Department; about ten years' experience

What is life without a Motor?

Don't Envy Others—
Put your threats into ction and secure a
MORRIS COWLEY
FAMILY 4 SEATER
The Greatest Value ever offered to the public, and the public know it.

£207
Plus Freight

Sole Agents:
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.
Showrooms: 4/15 Lincoln Place
Service Depot: Hatch Street
Write for Hire Purchase Terms

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

AN Austin Seven Saloon (1927) for Sale, secondhand, for £150; also an Austin Seven Tourer (1924) for £30, together with other good Secondhand Cars, for immediate Sale. All in good order.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd, 57 and 58 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. "Where Service and Value meet." T

MOTOR CAR BARGAINS.

CITROEN, Saloon, 12-24 H.P., 1927, Green	£185
CITROEN, Saloon, 11.4 H.P. 1926, Fawn	£150
CITROEN, Saloon, 11.4 H.P., Fawn	£120
CITROEN, Tourer, 12.24 H.P., 1927	£160
METALLURGIQUE, Tourer, 12.40 H.P., Maroon	£140
CLEGG DARRACQ, Tourer, 18. H.P., Fawn	£130
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Blue	£140
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Green	£130
CROSSLEY, Tourer, 14 H.P.	£130
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Blue	£115
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Fawn	£120
SWIFT, Tourer, 12 H.P.	£130
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Blue	£ 80
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Blue	£ 80
CROSSLEY, Tourer, 14 H.P.	£ 80
ESSEX, Tourer, 6 Cylinder	£ 65
ROVER, Tourer, 13.9 H.P.	£ 60
CITROEN, Tourer, Blue	£ 60
DODGE, Tourer, Grey	£ 55
DIATTO, Tourer	£ 50
OVERLAND, Tourer	£ 25
FORD, 2 Seater	£ 20
CHEVROLET, Tourer	£ 15
HUPMOBILE, Tourer	£ 15
CITROEN, Tourer, 11.4 H.P., Blue	£ 90
SINGER, 2 Seater, Blue	£ 50
ROVER, 2 Seater, 8 H.P.	£ 50
RENAULT, 8 H.P.	£ 60
ANGUS SANDERSON, Tourer, 14 H.P.	£ 40

McENTAGART BROS, LTD.
10 LEINSTER STREET, DUBLIN.
26 A

ANSALDO, RHODE AND STEYR CARS, 11 h.p. to 28 h.p. Prices from £240. Distinctive Appearance. Value Unequalled. T. J. ROGERS, LTD., 42-5 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN. T

SEE THE NEW FORD
AT OUR SHOWROOMS.
O'NEILL AND SONS, LTD.
13 SOUTH KING STREET, DUBLIN. T

THE NEW FORD
Call in and inspect the new Tudor Saloon. Price £190 ex Cork.
Now on view.
AUTOCARS
Ireland, Ltd.,
19 CHATHAM STREET, LTD. T

ARMSTRONG Siddeley Closed and Open Models, 12, 16, 20 h.p. Hotchkiss Open Models, Citroen Four Seater, Hillman All-weather. Specially reduced prices. Any trial. Seen at the Garage, 12 Dawson lane. 27 C

AUSTIN 12 Clifton Saloon, 1925, excellent order; £175.—R 1048, this office. 27 O

DRIVE Yourself—Two and Four Seaters, also Saloons, by day, week, or month; cars insured, etc.; terms moderate.—Drive Yourself Co., 34 South King street; 'phone, 2721. T

FIAT Owners, five months in use, not done 500 miles; condition new, fully insured till August next; tax paid to end of 1928; will take £100 for immediate sale. Address "Z 168, Traveller," this office.

MOTOR Hoods Recovered. All Weather Curtains, Cushions, Cushions.—Harris, 11 South King street. 25 A

MORRIS Cowley 2 Seater for Sale, £60, in beautiful (al running order, tuned to December, insured to August; any trial. Address "Z 50, Cowley," this office. 25 A

MORRIS Oxford 1926 3.4 Coupe for Sale, in perfect order. Seen at Britain's Garage, Hatch street. 27 C

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

MORRIS Oxford two Seater, fully equipped, excellent condition; £165.—Woods, Westland Row. 27 D

1924 MODEL 2 Seater swift, little used, perfect condition, comfortable dickey. Could be seen any time at Warrall's Garage, rear Raglan road. R.D. 435.

1925 FIAT Saloon for Sale, cost £450, mileage 9,915, perfect condition, owner driven, £185.—R 1051, this office. 29 D

£25—1921-22 OVERLAND 5 Seater, fully equipped, splendid condition and appearance; must sell.—R 1107, this office.

WANTED.

SALOON Car (late model) required; must be in first class condition; state full particulars and lowest price; no dealers.—R 1096, this office.

WANTED, 5 Seater Touring or Saloon Car, in perfect condition, and cheap; state year, full particulars, and price. Address "Z 189, Motor," this office. 28 C

MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

FOR Sale, Matchless Motor Cycle, 347, 1924 Machine; engine, gearbox, etc., recently overhauled and in good running order; Dunlop extra heavy tyres, Lucas lamp and horn; selling cheap, as frame requires some repair.—R 911, this office. 26 B

NEW Imperial Machines maintain a high average of riding speed on account of their low riding position, loop frame, wonderful brakes and highly efficient engine. Call and inspect full range of models.—Booth Bros., Ltd., Stephen street, Dublin.

SPORTS Model Velocette, fully equipped and tuned, as new.—Heskill, Molesworth place. 25 A

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

FOR immediate disposal—1 Ford Charabanc, 1 Commer Charabanc, 1 Fiat Charabanc, 1 Sunbeam Ambulance, 1 Commer 3 Ton Lorry, 1 Commer 4 Ton Lorry. Full particulars by return from County Wicklow Garages, Main street, Bray. 'Phone Bray 116. 26 B

FOR Sale, Ford Van, Morgan 2 Seater, Amplion Loud Speaker; all perfect order.—84 Grangegorman, Dublin. 27 C

FOR Sale, Bullnose Crossley Char-a-banc, Albion and A.E.C. 4-6 Ton Lorries. Easy payments arranged.—Holmes, Granby place, Dublin. 8 28

KARRIER Lorry for Sale; has just been overhauled; R 1066, this office. 26 X

WANTED.

WANTED, 1 or 2 Ton Lorry; must be in perfect condition, and cheap; state full particulars and price. Address "Z 185, Lorry," this office. 28 C

BODIES.

TON Truck Body and Cab for Sale, perfect condition, £20 or nearest offer. Can be seen by appointment.—R 809, this office. 25 A

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

DUNLOP Solid Tyres for Tractors, 40 x 5, 95/- fitted free; Dunlops, new Pneumatic, 815 x 105, 45/-; 800 x 120, 50/-; Tubes, 32 x 4½, 8/6; Pirelli Cord, 33 x 5, fit Dodge, Morris or Ford tonners, 70/-; 30 x 5, 20/-. Easy payments arranged. Giant Pneumatic and Solid Tyre Sets without any increase on maker's prices.—Holmes, Granby place, Dublin. 8 28

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

GARAGES and two Rooms above to Let in Clare street. Apply R 1093, this office. 28 C

GARAGE for motor car, convenient to Lr. Baggot street. Apply R 1073, this office.

TO 'Bus Proprietors—Advertiser can offer Garage Accommodation, washing facilities, use of petrol and oil tanks.—R 1067, this office. 28 X

BICYCLES.

B.S.A., from £5 19/6 cash, or 10/5 monthly.—Woods, Westland Row. 26 24

JUVENILE Cycles—All sizes in stock, prices from £3 19/6; fitted with free wheel, etc.; not toys.—Keller's, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

STOCKTAKING Sale of Cycles—I have about forty 1927 two makers, at greatly reduced prices.—Keller's, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

THE leading Cycles for 1928: Astons, James, Swifts and Triumphs; cash or easy payments; prices from £5 5/-, or 10/- per month, carriage paid any railway station in Ireland. Agent: E. W. Stevens, Cycle Depot, Aston's quay, Dublin. 24 B

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR Gardener (single); able to milk; only willing worker need apply; state age, wages; send copies of references. Address "Z 115, Chauffeur," this office. 26 B

LORRY Driver Wanted immediately; good, steady man; references and salary expected (single).—J. Doherty, Newcombury. 27 C

WANTED, Chauffeur Groom, generally useful, for Co. Cork; single; good references, age, wages in.—"Z 83, Chauffeur," this office. 25 A

WANTED, Motor Mechanic for large business concern in leading provincial town; first class man, qualified in the general repair and economic upkeep of the fleet of motor vehicles; must have intimate knowledge of Leylands and Fords preferred. Address, stating age, religion, married or single, wages required, copies of references, to "Z 128, Mechanic," this office. 27 B

CHAUFFEURS DISENGAGED.

A CHAUFFEUR disengaged; 14 years' experience mechanical work.—McLoughlin, 175 Parnell street. 27 A

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, Gardener, generally useful; excellent references.—R 0 1046, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 26 B

GROOM Chauffeur—Lieutenant-Colonel Horner highly recommended by late Groom Chauffeur, Groom Chauffeur, Patrick Moran, single, light weight, young Ashe Patrick Moran, The Hills, Ballysax, Curragh Camp.

MOTOR Mechanic disengaged; nine years' experience; first-class references. Address "Z 164, Mechanic," this office. 27 D

VERY decent country Lad wants half time Job, butler and garden, attending; technical schools evenings.—Friel, 3 Fitzwilliam place. 24 B

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

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CHAUFFEUR disengaged; 14 years' experience mechanical work.—McLoughlin, 175 Parnell street. 27 A

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VERY decent country Lad wants half time Job, butler and garden, attending; technical schools evenings.—Friel, 3 Fitzwilliam place. 24 B

Mr. WALTER SCOTT
of William Scott & Co. (Dublin) Ltd.
Desires to inform the many customers of above firm and the public generally that he
WILL OPEN
Monday, 6th February
AT
54 DAME STREET
And having retained the services of Mr. Joseph Carey and Mr. M. Farren, customers may be assured of the best possible attention to all orders and the same high-class workmanship as heretofore.
(G.A.A.)

From a happy Settler

"Tell them all that they could do worse things than pack up and come across the briny, instead of holding the walls up; plenty of nice, healthy country work, good food, and a fair share of money—so what more do you want"?

Free advice by Government experts.

DOMESTIC SERVICE Women household workers guaranteed employment. Cooks-General specially wanted.

CANADA
For full information apply to Dept. 232 Canadian Government Information Bureau, 41, Dawson Street, Dublin, C.2.

Mr. Daniel McKenna, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McKenna, Waterford, and nephew of Mrs. Charles Dunne, Athlone, has been elected Mayor of Balfour, Transvaal, South Africa.

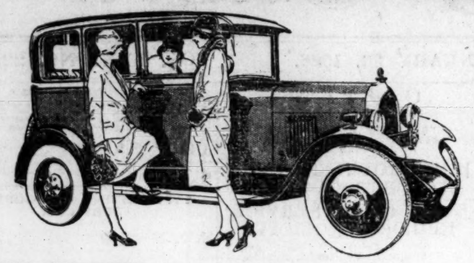
When a three-storeyed house in Shepperton road, Islington, used for factory purposes, was burnt out frost froze the water from the hose pipes.

IRISH LIVE STOCK PRICES AT A GLANCE.

Appended is a table of prices obtained at certain Irish fairs and Dublin Cattle Market last week. It is compiled by our Agricultural Correspondent for the purpose of showing how values compare at different centres:—

Market or Fair.	Store Cattle, per cwt. Live Weight	Fat Cattle per cwt. Live Weight.	Springers per Head.	Milch Cows per Head.	Fat Sheep, per Head.	Hoggets, per cwt.
Dublin ...	30/- to 43/-	27/- to 50/-	£18 to £28	£16 to £25	35/- to 95/-	42/- to 102/6
Belfast ...	...	42/- to 49/-	£20 to £30	£18 to £28	38/- to 87/-	45/- to 66/6
Balla ...	32/- to 36/-	28/- to 42/-	£13 10/- to £24	£14 10/- to £21	60/- to 75/-	40/- to 50/-
Ballynahinch ...	30/- to 41/-	...	£16 to £25	...	45/- to 70/-	...
Carlow ...	33/- to 36/-	38/- to 41/-	£18 to £26	10/- £13 10/- to £25	42/- to 65/-	32/6 to 50/-
Kildare ...	40/- to 42/-	...	£18 to £26	£14 to £21	...	...
Monaghan ...	22/- to 25/-	32/6 to 40/-	£14 to £30	£10 to £20	50/- to 65/-	...
Portadown ...	30/- to 36/-	30/- to 42/-	£16 to £28	£16 to £30	...	...
Sligo ...	35/- to 38/-	33/- to 40/-	£17 10/- to £26	£17 to £24	60/- to 80/-	...
Roscrea ...	35/6 to 39/-	30/- to 39/-	£13 10/- to £21	£11 10/- to £19	60/- to 87/6	47/- to 58/-
Clones ...	26/- to 33/-	30/-	£13 to £24	£12 to £22	...	...

CHALLENGING THE £1,000 CLASS



FOUR Wide Doors.
All-Steel Body.
New rounded back and curved window frames.
Separate adjustable Front Seats.
Luxurious cloth or leather-cloth upholstery.
3-colour Cellulose Body Finish.
De Luxe 12-24 h.p. engine with oil, air, and petrol filters.
Four Wheel Brakes.

Coupe 4-Seater	£275
Saloon	£260
2-Seater	£210
Tourer	£220
(plus £10 Carriage).	

New performance on a definitely higher plane—that is the keynote of this entirely new model. All the old Citroën reliability, on which Citroën fame was founded, is still there, but the sure, silent power, the smooth, silky running, and the remarkable road results of the new "De Luxe" remind one of nothing but a £1,000 automobile! The coachwork is All-Steel, of course, for safety; and the equipment unusually complete. Now look at the price! Then arrange a trial run or send to-day for the new illustrated Citroën Book T.

McENTAGART BROS, LTD.,
10 Leinster Street, Dublin

CITROEN
"SALOON De LUXE" £260
Plus £10 Carriage.

ARROL-ASTER

A MASTER CAR

17/50 H.P. six cylinder Sleeve Valve Engine with "One-Shot" Lubrication throughout. Brakes adjustable from the driving seat.

Fabric Saloon, Delivered Dublin, £620

Wire, Phone, Write, or Call for Catalogues.
LET US DEMONSTRATE THIS CAR TO YOU.
Further Particulars from the Distributors:—

The L.S.E. Motor Co., Ltd.
35 North Frederick Street, Dublin.
Phone 4030 - - - - Grams "ELSEMCO."

THE STANDARD "9"
A CAR TO BE PROUD OF!
AN ENGINE FULL OF LIFE
The Body is a really first class, luxurious job, with plenty of leg room and completely equipped with everything you need.

"9" h.p. Touring Car	£227
"9" h.p. Saloon	£256
Plus freight.	

R. W. ARCHER & CO.
65 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN

SHOPPING AT 103.

TYRONE MAN STILL ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

Mr. John Blee, aged 103, of Altishabane, Strabane, farmer and surveyor, visited Strabane last Saturday to do his shopping and to see his son who resides in Strabane. Mr. Blee, who enjoys splendid health, is still able to read and write without the use of spectacles.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Wesley Chapel, Cork, owes much to the generous gifts of its members, past and present. At a special meeting of the trustees which was held last week it was reported that Mr. John L. Musgrave had kindly offered to provide a complete new set of electric shades and fittings of the latest design to the church, and that his brother, Mr. W. P. Musgrave, would meet the cost of the new wiring involved. It is expected that the work will be carried through in about a fortnight's time.

The friend of the retired ministers of the Methodist Church who signs himself "A Layman," and whose publicity campaign has given the Supernumerary Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund of the Church a new place in the affections of its members, has issued a neat booklet setting forth the claims of the fund. A copy of this booklet will be sent to every member of the Church whose name and address "A Layman" has been able to obtain.

A valedictory Service was held last week in Bluestone Methodist Church, near Lurgan, to wish God-speed to Miss Ella Twinem, a member of the congregation, who is now on her way to Ceylon as a missionary in connection with the Women's Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The address was given by the Rev. R. J. Black, the minister of the church. A beautiful Bible, suitably inscribed, the gift of the congregation, was presented to Miss Twinem by Mr. Anthony Bunting, J.P., of Lurgan.

In connection with the Methodist Church, Clontarf, a "Young Men's Own" has been inaugurated. At the opening supper twenty-two members and a number of guests were present. The Rev. C. H. Macartney Clayton, M.A., presided.

The Rev. W. L. Northridge, M.A., Ph.D., having investigated the conditions prevailing in Belfast's underworld, is delivering a series of addresses on the subject in Grosvenor Hall on Sunday afternoons which are attracting widespread interest.

PRODUCE AND FOOD.

CATTLE

DONCASTER.—Owing to outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Loversall, near Doncaster, the market which should have been opened on Saturday has been declared closed for a further period. The whole of the stock on the infected farm has been destroyed.

NORWICH.—Beef was in good supply, and best ranged from 11/- to 12/-; while other sorts realised 9/6 per stone. The market is now open to Irish stores, and business ruled slow, with quotations firm, at to £22 being made. Calves were in short supply, with veal in keen request, at 1/2 per lb. A fair show of nutting was a shade firmer, leggers making from 1/1 to 1/3 per lb. A fair supply of pigs was on show on Saturday, and cutters ruled from 12/- to 13/-; and bacon pigs from 10/6 to 11/6 per stone. Sows were maintained at £14 10/-. A fair demand was experienced for sheep. At market-time, 1,535, sheep 1,500, and pigs 628.

GRAIN

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC.—WHEAT—Cargoes: Ukraine 48/10, nominal; Danubian 48/10, nominal; Roumanian 48/10, nominal; Argentine 48/10, nominal; Australian 48/10, nominal; Manitoba 47/1, Rosafe 64lbs. February 48/9, January 48/6; Manitoba 44lbs. February 48/9, nominal; Manitoba 44lbs. nominal; Parcels Australian afloat, Kent, to Liverpool sold 50/-, per 480lbs. MAIZE—Cargoes: Plate steamer, Hull, loading, also January-February, sellers 33/-, February 39/3, April 39/3, May-June 35/6. Nos. 3 yellow African January-February 39/-. Parcels Plate steamer March-April sold 34/7½ per 480lbs.

LIVERPOOL.—WHEAT—American cables were hardly so good as expected, and with predictions of heavy shipments for next month, forward delivery of wheat here gave way slightly and finished quiet at the decline. C.i.f. parcels, wheat, South Australian Kent sold at 50/-, and soft white March-April 48/6 per quarter. C.i.f. parcels MAIZE, River Plate March-April sold at 34/6 per quarter. Wheat on the spot quiet and unaltered. Maize spot parcels quietly steady at 8/4½ per central for River Plate. 2/10 c.i.f. quiet and unchanged. Offering from of straight run 37,6 per 280lbs. ex mill. Ended wheat futures opened dull, near month buyers, and further receded slightly, the market closing quiet at 4d. to 4½ percental under last sale. Sales of 60 tons at 10/4½ f. for March, 10/4½ f. May and 10/2 for July delivery. Closing prices: March and May 10/4½, July 10/1 per central. Ended Indian maize closed quiet, unchanged, d. per central lower. Sales: 5 loads at 8/3½ for March delivery. Closing prices: January and February 8/4½, March 8/5½ per central.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON—Irish and Continental meets a fair demand at steady prices. Danish exceptionally being raised 1s. to 2s. 6d., and 54s. per cwt. American selections still quiet with sellers easy to approach, but no quotable change made in values. HAMS and shoulders firmer offered at the recent decline. LARD on the spot rules quiet but steady at unchanged prices for both prime steam and American, refined, with buyers operating merely for their actual needs.—CHEESE steady at late rates for Canadian. Finest New Zealand is held for 1/- per cwt. advance, white and coloured now quoted 92/- to 96/- per cwt. BUTTER—Quiet and without request. New Zealand being further raised to 157/- to 161/-, and Australian 153/- to 159/- per cwt.—EGGS quiet at 18/9 to 19/9 per 120 for Irish fresh hen.

LIVERPOOL REFINED LARD "FUTURES."—Chicago cables were somewhat irregular and prices here gave way fairly in the business concluded, finishing unchanged to 1/2 per cwt. easier. Spot, January sold at 61/3, May 62/9 to 62/2, with February quoted 61/3, March 61/6, July 64/-, September 65/-, cash, ex quay 61/-, sellers and three months being value.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—Offerings of vegetables this morning were of fair seasonable class and market was readily sold up. Cauliflowers 1/9 to 2/3 and 3/0 doz., sprouts 2/6 to 4/0 per bag, etc.; celery not so plentiful, prac 1/6 to 3/6, white 2/- to 4/6 per doz., primo lates would make more; carrots 2/- to 2/9 and 3/- per doz., parsnips 4/- to 5/- per bag; parsnips 1/6 to 1/10 per doz. and 3/- to 6/- per cwt.; parsley 1/6 to 1/8 per tray, etc.; dirty cabbage 1½ to 2½, 2½ to 3½ and 3½- per doz. Yorks 20/- to 35/-, 41/- extra 50/- per load; Swedes turnips 1/8 to 2/- per cwt., white turnips 6d. to 7d. per bundle, thrips 3d. to 4d. per bunch.

DUBLIN POTATO.—No change to record in trade or values for potatoes. Prime red soil qualities 5/3 to 5/6 per cwt.; white quality, according to character and handling, 4/9 to 5/- and 5/3 per cwt. for city delivery; bulk quantities, ex rail, etc., figure at lesser but nominal spread.

CORK BUTTER.—The market remains unchanged Creameries 167/- to 170/- per cwt.; choicest fresh 167/-; special choice parcels, extra.

DUBLIN FISH.—Market offered five chests of Boulogne 30 boxes herrings and small arrivals of country and local fish, for which there was a good sale. First rate lobsters 2/5/- to 3/5/-, per 13, average, seconds 15/- to 20/-, and others 7/6 to 12/- per lot, average value 2/5/- to 90/- per half box, codfish 20/- to 25/-, herrings 6/- to 7/- and 10/- per 100.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Fair supplies; steady demand. Soles 14d. to 17d., slips 11d. to 14d. lobsters 2/0d. to 4/2d., live crabs 10d. to 1/-, live cod 6d. to 8d., 2d.- to 2/6- per draught; turbot 16/- to 22/-, half 11/- to 12/-, plaice 8/- to 13/-, halibut 18/- to 18/-, common soles 11/- to 16/-, cod 5/- to 7/-, whiting 4- to 6/-, hake 9/- to 12/-, skate 6/- to 9/-, haddocks 7/- to 10/- per stone.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Home-grown granulated ready for delivery 28/9 ex factories; old landed Dutch 27/7, Germans quoted 27/6, white Mauritius 26/6 to 26/9; T.L. granulated spot London 27/10. Shipment parcels Czecho granulated ready sold 13/4½, February-March quoted 13/3, April-June 13/3, July-September 13/3, October-December 13/3, January-March 13/3, all f.o.b. Hamburg; Polish also Belgian, crystals ordinary-March 13/3 f.o.b. Rotterdam. White and Austrian granulated 13/9 f.o.b. Rotterdam; Polish also Belgian, crystals ordinary-March 13/3 f.o.b. Rotterdam. White and Austrian granulated 13/9 f.o.b. Hamburg

-Colds
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PROSPECTUS.

A Copy of the full Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Application will be made to the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for an official quotation of the Preferred and Deferred Shares now being issued. The Subscription List will be Closed on or before THURSDAY, the 2nd day of FEBRUARY, 1928.

Beechams Pills Limited

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 TO 1917).

CAPITAL.	AUTHORISED.	TO BE ISSUED.
£2,000,000 in 2,000,000 8 Per Cent. Cumulative Participating (up to 10 per cent.) Preferred Shares of £1 each	£2,000,000	£1,000,000
£250,000 in 5,000,000 Deferred Shares of 1/- each	£250,000	£250,000
	£2,250,000	£1,250,000

The holders of the Preferred Shares are entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and, after a dividend at the same rate has been paid on the Deferred Shares, to participate to a further non-cumulative dividend at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum, and, in a winding-up, to priority over the Deferred Shares in return of capital and arrears of fixed preferential dividend, whether declared or not, up to the commencement of the winding-up, but are not entitled to any further right to participate in profits or assets.

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued, or may for the time being be held, every member shall upon a show of hands have one vote, and upon a poll one vote in respect of each Preferred Share and one vote in respect of each five Deferred Shares held by him.

The Articles of Association provide that no Debentures or Debenture Stock (except to secure bankers' or other loans incurred in the ordinary course of the business) shall be created without the sanction of an extraordinary resolution of the Preferred shareholders at a separate class meeting.

It is proposed to pay the fixed dividend on the Preferred Shares half-yearly on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January, the first dividend being payable on the 1st day of July, 1928, calculated on the net proceeds received on the Shares from the respective dates of payment.

No Directors' fees (save under service agreements) will be payable in any year until the Preferred Shares have received a dividend of 10 per cent. and the Deferred Shares a dividend of 25 per cent.

The vendors of Beecham's Pills and the 944,010 Deferred Ordinary Shares of Veno Drug Company (1929) Limited, to be acquired by this Company, are being sold to it by the vendor at cost price.

ISSUE OF
1,000,000 8 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATING PREFERRED SHARES OF £1 EACH AT PAR; and
1,000,000 DEFERRED SHARES OF 1/- EACH AT THE PRICE OF 1/6 PER SHARE.

Applicants for Preferred Shares have the right to apply for and have allotted to them one Deferred Share in respect of every Preferred Share allotted. Applications for Deferred Shares alone will not be accepted.

The vendor, Mr. Percy Ernest Hill, has agreed to subscribe the balance of the Deferred Shares (viz., 1,000,000), on behalf of himself and Mr. Louis Nicholas, in equal proportions, at the price of 1/9 per share, payable in cash, thus providing, together with the premium on the Deferred Shares of this issue, a total premium of £175,000, out of which preliminary expenses and underwriting commission will be paid, and the balance placed to reserve.

DIRECTORS.

PHILIP ERNEST HILL, 15 King street, St. James's, London, S.W.1, Chairman of Taylor's (Cash Chemists) Trust, Limited, Chairman.
SIR ARTHUR HAROLD MARSHALL, K.B.E., 19 Wimborne road, Bournemouth, Chairman of the Hairsprings Investment Trust, Limited.
LOUIS NICHOLAS, F.C.A., 19 Castle street, Liverpool, Director of Scribbans and Company, Limited.
HENRY GREGORY, "Yarnlea," Talbot road, Old Trafford, Manchester, Managing Director of Veno Drug Company (1925), Limited.
AUSTIN SCOTT, Tweed Villa, Laurel road, St. Helens, Lancashire, Sales Manager of Beecham Pills and Veno Drug Companies, Limited.
CHARLES TAYLOR SCRYMGEOUR, "West Park View," Dunriding lane, St. Helens, Export Manager of Beecham Estates and Pills, Limited.

BANKERS.

COUTTS and CO., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2.
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, 5 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.

CLIFFORD-TURNER, HOPTON and LAWRENCE, 51/57 Gresham street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE and CO., Chartered Accountants, 3 Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

LONDON—RITCHER and CO., Austin Friar's House, E.C.2.
BIRMINGHAM—FYSHE and HORTON, 3 Temple Row, West.
LIVERPOOL—CRIGHTON BROS. and TOWNLEY, 13 Castle street.
MANCHESTER—DIMMOCK and COWTAN, 21 Spring Gardens.
GLASGOW—CORY and CO., 94 Hope street.

} AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

STANLEY SHEPHERD EVANS, Chartered Accountant, 55 and 56 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

THE CHARTERHOUSE INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED, of 30 and 31 St. Swithin's lane, London, E.C.4, have been authorised by the Company to receive applications for the Non-Participating Preferred Shares through the Company's Bankers,
COUTTS and CO., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2, and Branches; and
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED 5 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.2, and Branches,

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

PREFERRED SHARES.		DEFERRED SHARES.
ON APPLICATION	2/- PER SHARE.	ON APPLICATION, 1/6 PER SHARE.
ON ALLOTMENT	8/- " "	(including 6d. Premium.)
ON THE 15TH MARCH	10/- " "	

Preferential consideration in allotment will be given to applications received from Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, if made on the special Pink Form provided.

Payments in full for the Preferred Shares may be made within six days after allotment under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which the Company will forward by separate cheque.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS

OBJECTS.—The Company has been formed to acquire the business of Beecham's Pills from the 31st December, 1927, carried on at St. Helens, Lancashire, Niagara Falls, U.S.A., and Canada; and Melbourne, Australia, and the goodwill, trade marks, and formulæ of the Hygienic Works at Niagara Falls, U.S.A., and Melbourne, Australia, and the plant, machinery, furniture and stock-in-trade and stores at the three works, and the extremely valuable goodwill, trade marks, and formulæ, and 944,010 Deferred Ordinary Shares of Veno Drug Company (1925), Limited, the sole owning company of the Veno Drug Company (1925), Limited, thus giving to this Company the control of what is claimed to be the largest group of proprietary medicines in the country. A close co-operation of the two businesses should lead to substantial economies and increases of profits.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS BUSINESS.—Beecham's Pills have held the confidence of the public for 85 years, and are a household word among proprietary medicines in this country and throughout the English-speaking world.

The business was founded in 1842, at St. Helen's, under the style of "Thomas Beecham." The building, machinery, and plant were installed by members of his Beecham family until the death of Sir Joseph Beecham, in 1916, and afterwards by his executors. In 1924 the world business of Beecham's Pills was acquired by Beecham Estates and Pills Limited.

The accompanying audited Profit and Loss Account of Beecham's Pill business, before allowing for income tax, for the 12½ years prior to the death in 1916 of the late Sir Joseph Beecham, according to statements prepared from the cash records of the English and American businesses, as produced to and examined by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were as follows:—

Year Ended 31st DECEMBER,	Profit	Year Ended 31st DECEMBER,	Profit
1904	£68,653	1911	£111,563
1905	77,789	1912	107,720
1906	91,109	1913	111,256
1907	91,165	1914	115,004
1908	93,189	1915	125,209
1909	100,387	Nine months to 30th September, 1916.	93,385
1910	104,851	Or on the basis of a full year	124,510

VENO DRUG BUSINESS.—This business was formed thirty years ago, and has since 1925 been carried on at Manchester by Veno Drug Company (1925), Limited. Its main products are Veno's Cough Cure, Dr. Assid's Peptonic Essence, and Veno's Lightning Soap. These commodities, which have been very extensively advertised for many years, command a very large and increasing sale in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies. The Company has spent on advertising for some years past £200,000 per annum.

PROFITS.—The books and accounts of the Beecham's Pill business, as well as those of the Veno Drug business, and the subsidiary, have been examined by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., from whom the following Certificate of Profits has been received:—

To the Directors of BEECHAM'S PILLS LIMITED, 3 Frederick's Place, E.C.2. 24th January, 1928.

Gentlemen,—We have examined the books and accounts of Beecham's Pill and Veno Drug businesses for the periods as stated of the Beecham's Pill business and the Veno Drug business (including its subsidiary), arrived at after making such adjustments as in our opinion were necessary, and after charging all expenses including Advertising but with the exception of Income Tax and Depreciation of Beecham's Pill business of £18,000 estimated by the Directors to have been spent in the year ended 30th September, 1927, on the introduction of Beecham's Powders), Patent Medicine Duty Stamps, and Excess Profits Duty, but before deducting Directors' Fees, Income Tax and Corporation Profits Tax, we certify the profits of the business to be as follows:—

Year to 30th September,		Year to 30th September,	
1917	£122,113	1923	£152,379
1918	122,999	Nine months to 30th June, 1924	141,155
1919	140,221	Year to 30th June, 1925	162,080
1920	149,205	1926	151,528
1921	161,035	1927	154,256
1922	166,646		

equal to an average annual profit for the 10½ years of ... £150,494

VENO DRUG BUSINESS (AND ITS SUBSIDIARY).

Year to 31st March, 1922	£70,925
1923	83,455
1924	123,301
Ten months to 31st January, 1925	£107,340
1926	102,078
1927	105,737

equal to an average annual profit for 5 years and 10 months of ... £105,054

We are Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

We have seen Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.'s certificate that, on the above basis the combined profits of the Beecham's Pill business for the last 10½ years were ... £150,494
the average annual profits of the Veno Drug business (and its subsidiary) for the last 5 years and 10 months were ... £105,054
from which should be deducted in estimate on the £500,000 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred and £250,000 Deferred Shares, 12 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares of Veno Drug Company (1925) Limited, Directors' Fees and the Special Reserve under the Articles of Association of that Company, and £2,000 and Income Tax thereon at current rate, amounting in round figures to ... 85,500
which, subject to the deductions above mentioned, would leave available for the Deferred Ordinary Shares of Veno Drug Company (1925) Limited ... £19,554
which the proportion applicable to the shares to be acquired by this Company would be ... 19,459
Making a total sum of ... £168,953

This sum, after deducting a provision of £6,000 for Directors' Fees and General Administration Charges of this Company, is sufficient to cover the Dividends on the 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares more than twice, and after providing for the additional 2 per cent. participation of such Shares, leaves a further net cumulative profit equivalent to 25 per cent. on the Deferred Shares.

PROSPECTS.—The profits of Beecham's Pills and Veno Drug businesses for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1927, were affected, the Coal and General Strikes, but the combined sales of the two businesses for the half-year to the 31st December, 1927, show an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of upwards of 20 per cent.

The Directors, all of whom have been closely connected with the management of one or both businesses, are satisfied that as the result of combined administration and sales organisation a very considerable saving immediately be effected in overhead and administration charges, and that a substantial increase of profits will accrue.

DEVELOPMENT.—After payment of the purchase price and all expenses of this issue there should be a working capital amounting to approximately £655,000, which, in the opinion of the Directors, is sufficient for the purposes of the business.

The policy will be the unlimited position of the Company's capital in acquiring, as opportunity offers, other businesses of a similar nature in cases where economies in manufacturing, selling and administration costs and rendering possible the efficient use of a single sales organisation and handling of advertising.

Under (a) the Company of the business and assets of Beecham's Pills, and of the Deferred Ordinary Shares of Veno Drug Company (1925) Limited, Directors; (b) Philip Ernest Hill, who has contracted to purchase the Deferred Shares from Beecham Estates and Pills, Limited, as at 31st December, 1927, for the consideration of £457,600 fully paid Deferred Ordinary Shares in Veno Drug Company (1925) Limited, Shares below referred to as "the Deferred Shares," and (c) Mr. Hill, and the shares form part of the 944,010 Deferred Ordinary Shares to be acquired at £40,000, are subject to the Charterhouse Investment Trust, Limited, the preliminary expenses, etc., payable by the Company.

If, for any reason, the application money will be returned in full, and if the number of shares to be less than that applied for, the balance will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment and any excess will be returned to the applicant.

A sum of 10s. per share per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear.

Failure to pay any instalment on due date will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to forfeiture.

Share Certificates will be ready for issue in exchange for fully paid Allotment Letters on or after 1st May, 1928.

A brokerage at the rate of 5d per share will be paid by the Company on all Preferred Shares allotted in respect of public applications bearing the stamp of a Broker or authorised Agent.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of Veno Drug Company Limited and of the Contract and Certificate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Clifford-Turner, Hopton & Lawrence, 51/57 Gresham street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each day on which the subscription list is open.

Application for shares, which will be accepted only on the terms of the full Prospectus, may be made on the accompanying form to the Bankers, COUTTS & CO., 440 Strand, W.C.2, or Branches, or Midland Bank Limited, 5 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, or Branches, with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

Prospectuses and Application Forms can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers, Brokers or Solicitors of the Company, or from The Charterhouse Investment Trust, Limited.

This Form may be filled up and forwarded to COUTTS & CO., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2, or any Branch, or to MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, or any Branch, together with a remittance for the amounts payable on application.

Dated the 28th January, 1928.

BEECHAMS PILLS LIMITED (42)

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 1,000,000 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares of £1 each at par and 1,000,000 Deferred Shares of 1/- each, at the price of 1s. 6d. per Share.

To the Directors of BEECHAMS PILLS LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ ... being a deposit at 5s. per share on application for ... 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares of £1 each and 1s. 6d. per share, being payment in full (including 6d. premium) on application for ... Deferred Shares of 1s. each of your Company, I/we apply for and request you to allot to me/us such shares upon the terms of the Company's Full Prospectus dated 28th January, 1928, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept the same or any less number of such shares in the name hereinafter mentioned, and to pay the further instalments due from me/us on any 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares allotted to me/us, as provided by the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the said shares.

DATED THIS ... 1928.

USUAL SIGNATURE ...

NAME (IN FULL) ...
(BLOCK LETTERS.) (State if Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS (IN FULL) ...

OCCUPATION ...
(PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.)

Cheques should be drawn payable to "Bearer," and crossed "Coutts & Co." or "Midland Bank Limited."

Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be authenticated by the Drawer's signature.

No receipt will be issued for payment on Application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course. Letter of Allotment in which or in part or by return of deposit.

NOTE.—Applicants for 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Shares can apply for one Deferred Share in respect of each 8 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred Share applied for. Applications for Deferred Shares alone will not be accepted.

The amount payable by way of deposit in respect of applications for:

10	Shares	at each	£1 15 0
25	"	"	£3 18 0
100	"	"	£17 10 0
500	"	"	£87 10 0
1,000	"	"	£175 0 0

LONDON STOCK MARKETS FIRM.

INFLUENCE OF MONEY RATES.

TALKING MACHINE GROUP ACTIVE.

FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON, *Saturday.*

Although operators for the time being have abandoned the idea of an early reduction in the Bank rate, it should not be taken that we shall not see such a change in due course. The recent flurry in money will probably prove to be only temporary. It was largely due to heavy tax collections, and, although these will continue for the rest of the current financial year, the Government must disburse at least part of the funds in time, and thus ease the situation. That the Chicago and Richmond re-discount rates have been advanced is probably not important, unless, of course, the movement is followed by a general increase in Federal Reserve rates in America; but even now London is ½ per cent. above Chicago, and it is also 1 per cent. above New York. The idea at present is that with the uncertainty surrounding the probable attitude of France, it is necessary for the Bank of England to improve its position still further, strong as the present figures are; but when the desired augmentation of the reserve has been effected, we may then look for a reduction in the official minimum. The impression seems to be that such a movement may be expected about April next.

NEW LOANS.

The recent appreciation in Gilt-edged and other first-class investments has made it still more difficult to obtain trustee securities yielding a clear 5 per cent. The South Australia Loan, of course, fills the bill, but is must be confessed that there is a prejudice against Australian borrowing, and a good many investors, if they can only get, say, 4½ per cent. on a British Corporation Stock, would rather take the latter than subscribe to the new Colonial Loan. This prejudice may possibly cause the new security to be largely left with the underwriters, in which case the scrip will be obtainable for a time at a discount on the issue price, but that discount is not likely to hold for long, because the demand for sound 5 per cent. yielding issues will soon absorb the amount available. The terms upon which the South Australia Stock is offered unmistakably show that Australian credit has suffered through over-borrowing in the past, for no British Corporation would have to pay about 5½ per cent. for money in these days. This is indicated by the terms fixed for the coming Stoke-on-Trent Loan—5 per cent. at 101.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining trustee securities to give a good yield, attention may be directed to Bengal Nagpur Railway Capital Stock. There is no doubt that trustees are authorised to invest in this. The Secretary of State for India guarantees 3½ per cent. interest on it, which it is not repayable within 15 years, and it is not quoted at above par. Beyond the fixed guarantee of 3½ per cent., a fully participating stock is allotted to a share of the surplus profits, and for the last three years this participation has raised the full dividend to 5 per cent. The Stock has been lately dealt in at under 96, at which price the yield is £5 4s. per cent. As the quotation is a few points below par, there is little chance of much capital depreciation, while if the surplus earnings should permit of a somewhat bigger dividend in the future, the Stock would certainly be cheap at the present figure.

GRAMOPHONE SHARES.

Last week witnessed further activity in what is known as the talking machine group, but it mainly cehtred upon Vocalions and Duophones. Vocalions reached the new high record of 51s. 9d., with business at 52s.; but the most spectacular rise was provided by Duophone Ordinary. These shares were only introduced on Tuesday in last week, and on that day the business was at from 15s. to 16s. 3d. By Friday a quotation of 30s. had been touched. The price relates to the shares of 10s., so already a very substantial premium has been established. It would seem, from the rapidity of the rise, that this premium was due to the fact that the Ordinary Shares are entitled to 75 per cent. of the surplus profits, and not to the prospects of the company being able to earn sufficient to justify such a price. The company was registered in June, 1926, and in July, 1926, made a public issue of 8 per cent. Participating Preference Shares. That issue was not at all well received, and for a long time these shares, which are also of the denomination of 10s., stood at a substantial discount. Now, however, they command at least 50 per cent. premium, although no interest has yet been paid on them.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

There can be little doubt that the price has been hoisted on the strength of the great activity and rise in Vocalions and, to some extent, Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones, and the market has every appearance of having been manipulated by a clique of speculators. It is also said that a certain proportion of the 170,000 Ordinary Shares, for which permission to deal was received, has been pooled. In that event we may easily see a further sharp rise. Ultimately, however, the professionals will take their profits, and then perhaps the public will be left with shares which are unsaleable at the price now ruling. The market for Duophone Ordinary Shares, therefore, is not one which the ordinary speculative investor should touch, for he is up against people who are able to do pretty well what they like with the price. The market valuation of such a share is not ruled by intrinsic merits, but by the height to which it can be carried by skilful manipulation.

ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC.

It is to be feared that to some extent the public help these speculators. A certain section of those who operate on the Stock Exchange do not want stodgy investments of the "safety first" type, but only things that are likely to show a profit by capital appreciation. It is because of this that there has been such a rush for the various 1s. or 2s. Ordinary or Deferred Shares that have been offered during the last twelve months; for unless there is a public demand for them it is useless for professionals to engineer market movements. There must be somebody with whom the shares can be "landed" when the boom is over. The professional speculators have been quick to realise the position, so that for months past we have had a very active Industrial Share Market, and for a long period there was almost uninterrupted buoyancy. In many cases shares have been bought, and have been carried up to a substantial premium simply on the prospects of the future—prospects which, in very the least, are in many cases very uncertain. There would be no reason why the public should not take a hand in the movement if they knew the right moment in which to sell. Unfortunately, they rarely do, with the result that ultimately they pay and provide the bulk of the profits reaped by professionals.

MINES.

Disappointment is felt with the course of the South African Mining Market. A little while ago there appeared to be distinct indications of a revival, and some people were bold enough to suggest that part of the big profits realised on Industrial Shares was being put into Kaffirs. There has been, however, very little evidence of this, and, with London largely dependent upon the attitude of the Cape and, to some extent Paris, the market has shown no stability. This is the more disappointing because the future regarding a shortage of native labour appears to have died away. Tin shares, too, are somewhat erratic, though on the whole they have not a bad record. It is thought that before long a considerably higher price of the metal must be witnessed, and then we shall probably have general activity in the tin group for there is no fear of the supply of the commodity exceeding the demand, as in the case of rubber. Copper has shown more firmness; and in regard to the recent spurt in Rio Tintos it is thought that the next report will show a considerably improved position.

PRICES OF RECENT ISSUES.

Allied Dairies Ord. (fully paid), 9/11-9/7½; do. Def., 2·3-2/9. Anglo-French Greyhound Def., 2/6-3/6. Argentine Great Western 6 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 104-11. Associated Greyhound Racecourses Ord. (fully paid), 3/3-3/9. Associated Piano 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 18/6-19/-. Atlas Light and Power 6 p.c. Pref. (£5 paid), 2/6-3/-. Australia 5 p.c. Debs. (£64 paid), 4-12 prem. Auckland (City of) 5¼ p.c. 1980 Loan (£65 paid), 4-5s prem. Australia 5 p.c. Loan (1945-75), 93½-94. Barton Transport 8 p.c. Pref., 3/6-6·3; do. Def., 2/11-2·4½. Belfast Omnibus, 20-21/-. Brighton, 4½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 4¼-4¾. British Brunswick Ord. 11/-11/6; do. 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 18/-18/6. British Enka Artificial Silk (fully paid), 2½-2¾. British Film Craft Ord. (fully paid), 2/6-3/6. British Hosiery Trust Ord. (fully paid), par-6d. prem. British International Factories Ord. (fully paid), 10/6-11/-; do. 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 16/6-17/6. British Lion Film 10 p.c. Preferred Ord. (15/- paid), 5/3-6/3. Buckley Jones Ord. (fully paid), 1/6-1/9; do. 7 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 7/9-8·9-0. Buell Combustion (Europe) Ord., 17s-18s. Buenos Ayres Central Railroad and Term. 7 p.c. Preferred (£5 paid), 1s dis.-la prem. Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Ord. (£20 paid), 6/6-6/9. Burnell and Co., Ord. (fully paid), 6/6-6/6; do. 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 18/6-19/6. Canning Glass Works Ord. (fully paid), 4/3-4/6. Central Portland Cement (4/-), 6·3-6·9. Commercial Properties 5 p.c. 1st Debs. (fully paid), 94¼-95¼. Cory (W.) and Son, Ltd. (fully paid) 103-104. Dibben (W.) 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 20/6-21/-. Dunlop Plantations 6 p.c. Pref. (Nyo) (10/- paid), 41-9d. Elder Dempster and Co. African Power 7 p.c. Pref. (7/- paid), 6d-1·3 prem. English and New York Trust (£2 paid), 9¼-7/6 prem. Faulder (H.) Ord., 15/5-15/6. General Funds Investment Trust Ord. (fully paid), 19/6-20/6. Grand Build-ings (Trafalgar square) 6 p.c. 1st Debs. (£50 paid), 4-2 dis. Greene Kino and Sons New Ord. (fully paid), 47/-49/-. Greyhound Racing Assoc. 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 9/8-11·3; do. Ord., 3/11-3/12. Hampshire Pref. (£1 paid), 1/3-1/6. Hawker Pref. (fully paid), 19-20·3. Hewitt (E.) and Son (1927) 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), £20 6-3/16. Hoffers 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 9/-10/-; do. Def., 1/11½-1·7½. India (Government of), 4½ p.c. Loan (1958-68) (£26½ paid), 95-5/8. Indo-International Artificial Silk (fully paid), 8/8-9/3. International Financial Society 6 p.c. Pref. (12/6 paid) 3d. dis.-3d. prem. International Sleeping Car Trust Ord. (fully paid), 17/10½-18/4½. Kenya 5 p.c. (£89½ paid), 2¹⁵⁄₁₆-3⅛ pm. Lloyd (Edward) 8½ p.c. Debs. (fully paid), 94-5. Maden and Ireland Ord. (fully paid), 3/3-3/6; do. 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 20/3-21/3. Margarine Union Ord. (fully paid), 17/8-18/3; do. 7 p.c. Pref., 20/6-21/6. Mutual Finance Indemnity and Guarantee Corporation 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 18/-19/-; do. Ord., 4/3-4/6. National United Investories (Greater London) 10 p.c. Pref.-Ord. (fully paid), 4/10½-5/11½; do. Def., 2/9-3/-. New Imperial Motors 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 7¼-8; do Ord., 1/9-2/3. New South Wales 5½ p.c. (£91½ paid), 5⅛-5⅜ pm. Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust Ord. (£5 paid), 8s-9s pm. Palestine 5 p.c. Stock (£65½ paid), 2-4 pm. P. and O. Def. (new) (£60 paid), 100-3 pm. Pollard (E.) Ord., 24/10½-25/4½; do. 6 p.c. Pref., 20-20/6. Port of London Authority 5 p.c. Stock, 1950-70 (£64 paid), 1¾-1⅝ pm. Rist (A.) 8 p.c. Pref. Ord. (fully paid), 8-9/3; do. 8 p.c. Def. (fully paid), 7¼-8; do. Safety Glass 10 p.c. Pref. Ord. (10/- paid), 7/9-8/9; do. Defd., 5-5/6. Sensible Heat Distillation Ord., 1/4-2/4. Seville Speakman Ord. (fully paid), 25/9-26/9; do. 6½ p.c. 1st Debs. (fully paid), 96½-7½. Sinclair Iron Ord. (fully paid), 25/-26/-. Smith's Crisps (Brechouds) 7½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 7⅛-9⅛; do. Def., 2/3-⅜. Stephen Smith Ord. (5/-), 11/-11/6. Sunderland District Omnibus, 8/9-9/9. Sussex Brick Pref. Ord. (fully paid), 4/6-5/6; do. Def., 2/-2/3. Sydney (City of) 5¼ p.c. Debs. (£49½ paid), 5⅜-3 dis. Tadcaster Tower Brewery Ord. (fully paid), 26/-28/-; do. 6 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 10/-10/6. Taylors Drug Co. 7 p.c. "A" Pref. (fully paid), 20/3-20/9. Torbay Paints Ord. (fully paid), 3⅝-4⅛. Treasury Bonds "A" 5 p.c. 1933-35 (£10 paid), par-la pm.; do. "B" (fully paid), 103-3-5. United British Steamships (5/- paid), 1/3-3/6, dis. Upsons Ord. (fully paid), 46/-47/-; do. 6½ p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 20/-21/-. Victoria Wine 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 21/-21/2½; do. Ord. (fully paid), 8/9-9/3. White City (Manchester) Greyhounds Def., 1/6-2/6. Whitehall Films 10 p.c. Pref. Ord. (15/- paid), 8/6-7/6 dis.; do. Def., 1/3-2/3. Wiggins (Hammersmith) Ord., 7/12-7/12½; do. Def., 3/-3/6. Yeager (H.) 8 p.c. Pref. (fully paid), 21/-22/-; do. Ord., 1/-1/2. Yeast-Vite 8 p.c. Pref. Cr., (3/- paid), 1/6d. dis.; do. Def., 1/6-2/6 pm. Zambrene Ord., 3/3-3/9.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

The following is an account of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Ireland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held during the four weeks ended Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1928 :—

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised. Certificate.	Average Circulation of Notes during 4 weeks.	Average Amount of Coin during 4 weeks.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,758,428	5,937,096	2,336,752
Provincial Bank	927,667	1,822,044	987,992
Belfast Banking Company	281,611	975,112	859,690
Northern Banking Company	243,440	1,442,600	1,330,852
Ulster Bank	311,079	1,666,484	1,300,645
National Bank	852,269	2,848,149	2,152,305

Young men have a reason for regarding their elders as senile.—Mr. Henry Adams.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARMS.—A circular to shareholders in Australian Sheep Farms, Limited, states that the directors greatly regret that they will be unable to recommend any dividend owing to the disastrous drought which prevailed for a long time over a large area of Australia, and with particular intensity on the trans-Darling properties, where no such drought has been known for up to December, 1927. Consequent on the drought, rivers and tanks dried up, and such live stock as remained alive and were not depending upon surface water, and all feed in the vicinity was soon consumed. Early sales at fair prices have diminished the loss, but the heavy losses of breeders of the breeding flock to Ringorah was a great assistance, but further agistment country had to be hired and many more men employed, thus increasing the expenditure, however, has been fully justified by the fact that the bulk of the valuable flock of ewes in the area referred to, the lambing, which practically ceased, was practically a failure, but now that rain has come the Board hope for a rapid recovery in the properties, enabling them to make depletion in the flock numbers to be gradually made good and the earning power restored. For 1926-27 the company paid an interim of 2½ per cent., and a final of 5 per cent., making a total of 7½ per cent., against 5 per cent. for 1925-26.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON.—Dividend of 2/- per share, less tax, for year. Dividend for 1926 same on Ordinary capital of £698,231.

GUARD BRIDGE PAPER.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on Ordinary. (Last year interim dividend nil.)

HUNTER, BARR AND CO.—Final dividend on Ordinary Shares at 6 per cent. per annum. (Same.)

HUNTER, BARR AND CO.—Final dividend on Ordinary Shares at 6 per cent. per annum. (Same.)

ILANDUDNO PIER.—Dividend of 25/- per share, against 27/-.

MONGU (NIGERIA) TIN MINES.—Interim dividend maintained at 7½ per cent.

MYRTLEDALE PROPRIETARY THEATRES.—Dividend at rate of 7½ per cent., less tax.

SENTINEL WAGGON.—The directors propose paying the dividend on the Preference Shares, but do not recommend any payment on the Ordinary at this time.

BIRMINGHAM MOTOR SHARE MARKET.

Friday's closing prices.—Albion Motor, 51/6; Austin Ord., 20/-; do. B Pref., 23/3; do. Preferred 20 per cent., 12/6; do. Deb. 6½ per cent., 93¾; Birmingham Aluminium Castings, 25/3; Birmingham Small Arms, 11/9; Blumel Bros., 59/-; Bowden Brake, 2/3; Brett's Stamping, 25/6; Brocks Ltd., B., 33/-; Brown Bros., 28/6; do. Def., 21/6; Components, 1/-; Coventry Chain, 23/6; Crossley Motors, 6/3; Dennis Bros., 8/3; Enfield Motors, 2/6; Enfield Rolling Mills, 28/9; do. 29/6; Halford Cycle, 50/6; Hughes Johnson, 42/6; Humber, 22/9; do. Pref., 15/-; James Cycle, 4/6; Jowett Motor, Lucas (Jos.), 91/-; Maudslay, 21/6; Morris Motor Pref., 18/9; Napier Ord., 60/7½; do. Pref., 23/9; New Hudson, 12/-; Riley (Coventry), 12/-; Rolls Royce, 35/3; Rovers, 7/6; Rudge-Whitworth, 5/-; do. Pref., 30/-; Scott's Motor Cycle, 31/-; S.T.D. Motors, 6/11½; do. Pref., 13/10½; do. B Pref., 14/-; Serck, 109; Serck Radiators, 37/6; Singer and Co., 59/9; Smith (S.) and Sons Deferred 8/6; New Imperial, 2/-; do. Pref., 9/11½; Smith's Stamping, 25/-; Standard Motor, 14/6; Star Engineering, 3/9; Stevens (A. J.), 20/6; Swift, 2/3; do. Pref., 2/9; Tilling-Stevens, 2/-; do. Pref., 13/9; Triumph, 22/6; Vauxhall Motor Pref., 14/-; Vulcan Motor, 2/-; Dunlop Rubber, 34/6; do. "A" Pref., 22/9; do. Def., 13/10½; Indian Rubber, 22/3; Parent Trust Ord., 22/-; do. Pref., 15/-; do. Deferred, 35/-; Tyre Investment, 5/6.

OIL OUTPUT.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co.—Production for week ended January 21st, 101,000 barrels, a decrease of 4,000 barrels as compared with preceding week.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORTS.

SATURDAY.

Barometer, at 1 p.m.—29.70.

Foreign Arrivals—Gunther Zeik, from Rostock (1,085 tons), from Hamburg via Cork, with general cargo; discharging at Transit Sheds, Alexandra Basin.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Limerick, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Lady Clare, from London, with passengers and goods; Puma, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Slieve Gallen, Stevenston, from Holyhead, with goods; Portway, from Avonmouth, with fuel oil; St. Fintan, from Ardrossan, with coals; Silverfield, from Garston, with coals; Kerrymore, from Harrington, with coals; Wythburn, from Whitehaven, with coals; Sard, from Newport, with coals.

SUNDAY.

Barometer, at 1 p.m.—29.70.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Longford, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Tiger, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Olive, from Heysham, with passengers and goods; Lady Brassels, from Preston with goods; Culzean, from Manchester, with goods; Patricia, from Cardiff, with goods; Glenacarey, from Partington, with coals; Lucasbine, Sarah Brough, Carleen, from Garston, with coals; Olivine, from Newport, with coals; Lehuli, from Glasgow, with coals; Carrowdore, from London, with empty barrels.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE OUTLOOK.

Prospects of a lower Bank rate are less hopeful than they appeared to be a week ago, and it looks as if the Bank's policy is to augment its stock of gold materially before deciding upon a reduction. While a fall in Bank rate would accelerate the improvement in investment securities (says *The Sunday Times*), its retention at the present level need not prevent a continuance of the speculative activity in Industrials. Although this is apt to run wild at times, it is, on the whole, a

"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

ITS BICENTENARY.

THE FIRST STAGE PEERESS.

By "J. M. W."

ON January 29th, 1728, the now famous "Beggar's Opera" of John Gay was produced for the first time. Though possessing no very exceptional literary or dramatic merit, as a theatrical production it was easily the sensation of the eighteenth century, and had the inestimable effect of re-establishing the prestige of English comic drama at a time when it was showing serious evidences of decay. The distinction of housing its *début* fell to the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, London, then controlled by the celebrated player-manager Rich. After an unprecedented reception there, the play was taken on tour, which turned out a triumphal progression, round the English provinces, Wales and Scotland, finishing up with a memorable run in Dublin. This success, so remarkable for the times, was due largely to the novelty of the piece, but mainly to the consummate dramatic skill of Lavinia Fenton, who took the part of Polly, and both must be noticed.

The play was suggested to this most indolent, vain and unstable of the minor poets by a remark of Dean Swift, but the real creative impulse had its origin in Gay's disgust at the species of Italian opera which had held the boards in London for some ten years and was still unchallenged. He determined to oust it if he could, and great was his gratification when "The Beggar's Opera" completely succeeded in doing so.

SWIFT'S HELP.

Yet from its initial conception its possibilities were doubted. Gay himself showed his lack of assurance by scrapping his earlier version and beginning all over again. When it was finally completed he wrote to Swift taking credit for having "pushed through this precarious business without servility or flattery." This seems to have been the one point that appealed to Pope: for, when the play was published, he complimented Gay merely on "not prefacing it with a dedication," thus, though much in need of money, deliberately foregoing twenty guineas, the recognised fee for a dedication at that time.

Swift helped the progress of the manuscript with occasional suggestions, but remained sceptical of its success until the end. Congreve, who was also taken into confidence and became a valued consultant, expressed the view that the play would either take greatly or be condemned extremely. Colley Cibber, who was then at the zenith of his fame as manager of Drury Lane, and to whom the play was offered for production, refused it. Even while the first act was in progress on the vital opening night at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in presence of a crowded and distinguished audience, the critics sat not only frankly, but ostentatiously, cynical. When, however, Polly came forward and sang her pathetic appeal to her parents—"O ponder well, be not severe"—all apprehensions and scepticism were abruptly dispelled by the thunderous applause of the audience. At one stroke, so to speak, she had brought undreamt of renown to Gay and established the success of the new form of opera.

POLLY'S TRIUMPH.

Polly had also achieved a personal triumph that makes the popularity of our own leading actresses almost tame by comparison. "The person who acted Polly," says Dr. Johnson, "till then obscure, became all at once a favourite of the town; her pictures were engraved and sold in great numbers; her life written, books of letters and verses to her published, and pamphlets made even of her sayings and tears." Society women actually had her songs printed on their fans, and all the great houses of London had them worked into their screens.

Following this dazzling success came an equally dazzling romance. The King, Queen, and Princess had been to witness her performances, and nearly every noble in the land as well, not even excepting the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, to "whose corrupt practices in the management of a majority in the House of Commons" the play made sly, but unmistakable, allusions. But none had been so frequently there as the Duke of Bolton, and just as society was beginning to gossip about the regularity of his attendance, the secret came out like a bolt from the blue. He had fallen in love with Polly. Of course, there were protests, head-shakes, and in some quarters anger: for with all her popularity the idea of a stage-singer marrying into a ducal family was as startling as it was new. The Duke persisted in his suit, and after a very brief courtship Lavinia Fenton became the Duchess of Bolton, and the first actress to marry into the British peerage.

PERFORMANCES IN DUBLIN.

The play continued to attract overflowing audiences at Lincoln's Inn Fields for the unprecedented duration of sixty-two nights. In its tour it also broke all records, being staged in Dublin, for instance, on twenty-four successive evenings. As the wits remarked at the time, it "made Gay rich and Rich gay," although Gay came much less well out of the commercial side of the adventure than his wife producer. According to the custom then followed, he got the entire receipts on the third, sixth, ninth and fifteenth nights of the London performances, amounting in all to about £700, while Rich pocketed the rest, said to be little short of £8,000. Gay, nevertheless, considered himself well recompensed, the more so as the success of his play had, in addition to bringing him needful funds, enhanced his prestige and increased his chances of favour in Court circles—no small reward for one of his vanity and social ambitions.

FILMS BY WIRELESS.

NEW YORK TO LONDON IN AN HOUR.

A scheme which may make it possible to see a film in London an hour after it has been "shot" in New York is the latest probable outcome of the British invention—a sort of "tele-cinematograph"—which is operated by wireless.

"It is at present a practical impossibility to transmit moving pictures instantaneously," said Mr. S. Welch, who is one of the inventors, "because this would necessitate sending sixteen pictures a second—which is too fast, even for modern wireless telegraphy.

"To overcome this difficulty, a film is taken of, say, a football match. This is at once developed, and is then ready for transmission.

"Everybody knows that it is a simple matter to transmit a 'still' picture. And by this invention it is possible to send two 'stills' a second; so that the film is received the other end at that rate, developed, and put on the screen at the normal rate of sixteen pictures a second. It is really a sort of process of 'gearing down.'

"With modern developing apparatus the transmission can be accomplished at any distance, provided the wireless is powerful enough within an hour."

By means of this invention it will be possible to broadcast a film of a cup-tie in Glasgow to cinema theatres all over the British Isles on the same afternoon.

Films can also be sent privately in the same way by telephone.

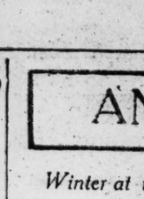
We must work, sell, and save.—Sir A. M. Samuel.

AN IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

Winter at the "Forty-Foot": The Rugby Match at Belfast: Stable and Senate. The Law's Rewards: A Link With Parnell. Miss Cranwill's Art.

The Oldest Tennis Players.

The late Duke of Richmond was known as an all-round sportsman, and a correspondent suggests that he was, probably, one of the oldest lawn tennis players. According to the diary of my informant, the Duke was one of a party which was playing the game at Homburg so long ago as the summer of 1876. He may well have had among his opponents Lord Balfour, who is less than three years his junior, and was addicted to the game before he took up golf.



EARL BALFOUR.

For the latter game, by the way, the Duke did a notable service when, on the formation of the Spey Bay Club, he gave a lease of the ground necessary for a course at an annual rental of a few shillings. It is now the favourite resort of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. The Duke was as popular with his Scottish as with his English tenantry, and it was a matter of regret to them when infirmity prevented his annual visit to Fochabers Castle.

Lawyers' "Grand" Night.

It is interesting to note that when Mr. T. M. Healy, the retiring Governor-General, attended the "grand night" at the King's Inns on Saturday night, the two presiding benchers were Northernere practising in Belfast—Mr. E. S. Murphy and Mr. John McGonigal. The spirit of fellowship among lawyers, which is represented by those old-established social gatherings, has not been weakened by the separation of the judicial systems of the two administrative parts of our island.

Many of the recorded best stories of the law and of lawyers came, in the palmy days of Irish wit and humour, from those dinners in the King's Inns, where the benchers eat in isolated grandeur on a platform that raises them above the barristers and law students. On a "grand" night each diner is allowed a double supply of wine which, perhaps, may have accounted for the excellence of the stories told both on and below the dais.

"The Candle and Carpet Brigade."

"The paragraph which appeared in the 'Irishman's Diary' a week ago about winter bathing at Sandycove may have had the effect of making those who read it feel colder than our present weather would really warrant; but it misses, I think, the main point," writes a correspondent.

"Everything considered," he tells us, "this has been a fine, open winter, and not too cold, except, perhaps, about Christmas. Winter bathing has fallen off, not because of the weather, but just because it has dropped out of fashion.

"I only know of two 'regulars' now at 'The Forty-Foot'—Dr. Johnstone, the well-known student of Shakespeare, and Mr. D. Rowlands, the old hockey international left half. Big, genial Fred. Harris has gone; but his great friend, R. P. Keller, and others of the companionship are still hale and hearty. It would be too much to expect Dr. P. MacDermot to go to the 'Forty-Foot' now; but his spirit surely is with his old friends.

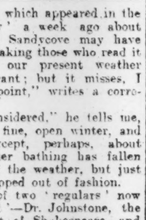
"Then there are James Kinnear, Oscar Conway, Willie Carroll (of boxing fame) and his friend, James Green, not forgetting the blind Mr. Doran, at whose admirable courage we all marvelled. None of these is a 'regular' nowadays, and very few come forward to fill their places. The modern world, perhaps, has little use for the heroic side of winter bathing."

"Fat Fees" for Counsel

The references that have been made to the extremely large retainers and fees paid to Sir John Simon, reminds a correspondent of some similar plums that have fallen to the lot of distinguished counsel in exceptional cases. The late Serjeant Ballantine (who was counsel for the "Clitnaut" in the extraordinary Tichborne case, in which he agreed to a non-suit) subsequently accepted a big retainer, stated to have been £8,000, with "fat fees" as daily "refreshers," as special counsel for H.M. Mulhar Rao, the Gaekwar of Baroda. That was the first retainer ever received by a member of the English Bar to appear as advocate upon any trial in India. It was in 1875, and the defendant, who was the ruler of the largest independent State in Western India, was put on trial before a Commission, headed by the Chief Justice, for the alleged attempted murder of the English officer who held the post of British Resident.

An Enterprising Company.

I went up to Belfast to see the Rugby international on Saturday, having been fortunate enough to secure a seat in the special restaurant train which the Great Northern Railway Company ran specially for the occasion. Mr. W. J. F. Horne, the Dublin traffic superintendent, was in charge of the excursion arrangements, which were carried out with admirable efficiency. The restaurant train, which left Amiens street at 10.45 a.m., was an exceedingly popular innovation. For a most reasonable figure the traveller was supplied with a good lunch on the outward journey and an excellent dinner on the way home. Both meals were included in the first class fare.



MR. W. J. F. HORNE.

A Pleasant Trip.

Some 270 persons travelled in this train, to which were attached four restaurant cars. Mr. Crossley, the popular manager of the Great Northern's hotel and refreshment room system, was a passenger on the outward journey, while Mr. J. B. Stephens, general manager of the company, came back with us from Belfast. The official who was responsible for the smooth working of the arrangements *en route* and for personal attention to the wants of the parties, the members of which wanted to be together, etc., was Mr. Foley, of the Dublin traffic department, who travelled both ways in the train. His solicitude for his passengers' comfort was one of the features of a very enjoyable trip.

The run to and from Belfast was broken only by what seemed to be a totally unnecessary Customs examination at the frontier, both going and coming, and, even with this delay, it took only two hours and twenty minutes. In addition to this *train de luxe*, the company ran two ordinary excursion "specials," and Mr. Foley told me that about 1,500 Dubliners were carried to and from the Northern capital.

The Four Courts Portico.

The beautiful portico of the Dublin Four Courts has a history attached to its erection, with which few people are familiar. Gandon, the great architect, writing on the subject, said: "I was induced, through the particular suggestion of a noble and influential Peer, the Earl of Portarlington, to set back the portico, which I originally designed to cover the footway (as in the case of the Parliament House). This I considered a great sacrifice of the beauty of the front."

As was pointed out at the time, the portico, as erected, did not serve the original purpose of giving projection or affording shadow or shelter to the entrance. Still the entire façade, taken from end to end, has a noble effect, and presides, as it were, over the quay and river with a dignity worthy of a great city. Indeed, with the crowning glory of the reconstructed dome, architecture never produced anything more gratifying to the senses.

A Romantic Novelist.

Among the romantic novelists of whom Ireland has just reason to be proud is Mr. Henry de Vere Stacpoole. When visiting a friend at De Vesci place, Kingstown, recently, he showed me at the back of his house the ruins of the Academy where the father of the distinguished writer presided over the education of the youth of the district for many years. He was the Rev. William Church Stacpoole, D.D. Mr. Stacpoole has also family associations with Clare, being a grandson of the late Captain Charles Stacpoole, of Ennis.

The novels of Mr. Stacpoole, full of the glamour and colour of the South Seas, are the results of a life lived there, and of the personal observations made during several deep-sea expeditions. Before he went South, however, Mr. Stacpoole had other experience, and lived a sedater existence—in other words, he practised for some time as a doctor. He tells us that what drew him to literature were the works of Carlyle and the German metaphysicians and poets.

The Last of the Victorians.

In the obituaries of the late Mr. Thomas Hardy he was generally referred to as "the last of the Victorians." But a friend of ancient memory reminds me that this title really belongs to a distinguished figure still happily with us—namely, the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., whose wife died on Thursday.

Sir George, who will be ninety in July, was a member of Parliament in the years when the Fenians were causing trouble in Ireland. He represented Tynemouth in 1865—just think of it, sixty-three years ago! But his own associations were more direct than this. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1832, and, again, in later years paid political visits to the Tichborne case, in which he agreed to a non-suit) subsequently accepted a big retainer, stated to have been £8,000, with "fat fees" as daily "refreshers," as special counsel for H.M. Mulhar Rao, the Gaekwar of Baroda. That was the first retainer ever received by a member of the English Bar to appear as advocate upon any trial in India. It was in 1875, and the defendant, who was the ruler of the largest independent State in Western India, was put on trial before a Commission, headed by the Chief Justice, for the alleged attempted murder of the English officer who held the post of British Resident.

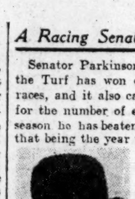
An Enterprising Company.

I went up to Belfast to see the Rugby international on Saturday, having been fortunate enough to secure a seat in the special restaurant train which the Great Northern Railway Company ran specially for the occasion. Mr. W. J. F. Horne, the Dublin traffic superintendent, was in charge of the excursion arrangements, which were carried out with admirable efficiency. The restaurant train, which left Amiens street at 10.45 a.m., was an exceedingly popular innovation. For a most reasonable figure the traveller was supplied with a good lunch on the outward journey and an excellent dinner on the way home. Both meals were included in the first class fare.

MR. W. J. F. HORNE.

A Racing Senator.

Senator Parkinson during his career on the Turf has won close on two thousand races, and it also can be said of him that for the number of events won in a single season he has beaten all world's "records," that being the year when one hundred and thirty-five successes were credited to him. He won the Irish Derby with First Flier, for whom he had paid the trifle of £35.



MR. PARKINSON.

In fact, a characteristic of the Maddenstown Lodge trainer has always been the use of his own judgment against the fashion of the moment, and in this way he has managed to pick up from time to time rare bargains at most of the big sales.

Mr. Parkinson has retained most of his tried performers, and it is worthy of note that two of these, Bawn-na-glas and Louvixen, have been entered in the Liverpool Hurdle. Waiting, who was running in England during the past year, has rejoined, and other noteworthy previous winners who should be turning up again are O May, Lomond's Lake, Dark Ages, Average, Prospice, Wild Orb, Green Shutter, etc.

Passer, one of the four stallions at the Maddenstown Stud, will be represented by his first crop during next season. They number five, all shapely sorts, and especially promising is the filly from Dorothy Prosper. There are two good-looking colts by St. Louis—Asterisk and King Louis, while there is a lot to like about Captain Dixon's unnamed son of Cygnus from the Irish Oaks winner, Athgreany.

The Speaker's Strain.

Like the Archbishop of Canterbury and other occupants of high office, the Speaker of the British House of Commons is liable to annoyance by periodical reports of his impending retirement. A good deal of nonsense is talked about the "strain" on the presiding officer of the House of Commons. On Committee days Mr. Whitley is finished by four o'clock, although he has to remain within hail in case he should be needed for the suspension of a disorderly member. On normal occasions his eight hours in the chair are interrupted by half-an-hour or so for tea—one of his predecessor's wise innovations—and the better part of two hours for dinner.

In former days the Speaker's only break was a hurried half-an-hour for his evening meal while the House informally adjourned. It is true that Mr. Whitley has a good deal of work before the House meets, censoring doubtful questions and studying the relevancy of amendments. But he has counsel, a secretary, and the clerks of the House to save him the routine business.

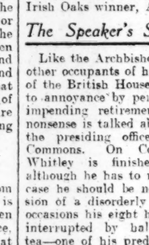
A Link with Parnell.

Mr. Cosgrave's visit to the United States forges a link with Parnell, through the fact that among those who received the Irish visitors in Washington was Colonel Pope Hennessy, who is attached to the British Embassay there, and whose father, Sir John Pope Hennessy, figured prominently in the early days of the Parnellite split. Sir John, when a young Conservative member of the House of Commons, won the attention of Disraeli, who gave him the post of Governor of Hong Kong. After he retired from service with the Foreign Office a Parliamentary vacancy occurred in North Kilkenny, and he won the seat as an anti-Parnellite against Parnell's nominee, the late Mr. Vincent Scully.

The circumstances leading up to the election were interesting. Sir John, before the divorce proceedings had been heard, had been nominated for the vacancy with Parnell's approval by a united convention; but, as it was during recess, the writ for the election could not be moved. After the divorce proceedings Sir John declared himself in opposition to Parnell, who then nominated as his candidate Mr. Scully.

An Irish Silversmith.

As I was climbing one of Killiney's many hills the other day I paid a visit to Miss Mia Cranwill's silversmith's workshop. Miss Cranwill's workshop has been compared to those in which the monks of the middle ages wrought their craft. From this little shop came the casket which Senator Mrs. Stopford Green presented to the Senate. The casket is copper, overlaid with hammered and pierced silver. It represents the River Wyvern, the arms of the Stopford family, which form central part of the casket, and other symbolic or quaint designs.



MISS CRANWILL.

Miss Cranwill has sent a chalice and a monstrance to San Francisco. The chalice was on exhibition in the National Museum for some months, while the monstrance was shown in the Manchester Art Gallery, Dublin, and also London, where Mrs. Winston Churchill was one of the many visitors who came to see it. Miss Cranwill studied in the Schools of Art in Salford and Manchester. She has had awards from South Kensington in pottery work, and she holds certificates in metal work, enamelling, jesso modelling, model leather work, and has studied architecture and anatomy.

QUIDNUNC.

A DUBLIN ROMANCE.

T.P.'S STORY OF MRS. MICHAEL GUNN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, Sunday.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in the *Sunday Times* to-day, says that Mrs. Michael Gunn's quiet departure in the tranquil retreat of Hove brings to an end a picturesque career, and recalls the memory of a once remarkable figure in the theatrical life of Dublin and London. "I was present when Michael Gunn and his brother John, both dead, made an application to the Attorney-General of the period in Ireland for the licence to open the now famous Gaiety Theatre of Dublin. Michael Gunn was then the handsomest man in Dublin—genial, good-humoured, courageous, somewhat Bohemian. After the Gaiety Theatre had become an enormous success he got acquainted and tied up with D'Oyly Carte, and it was largely through his initiative that there came the great season of Gilbert and Sullivan, the Savoy Hotel and the Savoy Theatre. His marriage to his wife was a romantic love match. She was a very handsome woman, both in face and figure, very clever, very kind-hearted. She made the acquaintance of Mr. Gunn when she came over from her native America to take a part in one of the plays. It was a case of love almost at first sight. She was extremely devoted to her children, and it is from the best-known of them—Haidee Gunn—that I learned the sad news of her passing away. After her husband's death Mrs. Gunn devoted herself mainly to her children, left the stage entirely, and for some years now has lived in silence and retreat in Hove."

CAMBRIDGE FELLOWSHIPS.

The electors to the Rouse Ball Professorship of English Law have elected Percy Henry Winfield, LL.D., Fellow St. John's College, into the professorship, which was recently founded under the will of the late W. W. Rouse Ball, Fellow of Trinity College.

At Christ's College the following elections to research fellowships have been made:—Douglas Rayner Hartree, Ph.D., and Thomas Maxwell Harris, M.A.

DID NOT SPARE THE ROD.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL-MASTER'S RECORD.

A grim statistical record of the achievements of an old-time American schoolmaster has been found in one of the earlier magazines published in the United States—the "People's Magazine," of 1856

This is the record of John James Hauberle, who, according to the magazine, "taught school for fifty-one years." In that period he gave the boys entrusted to his care:—

911,957 blows with a stick,
24,410 strokes with a rod,
29,899 "ferrulings,"
136,715 blows with one hand,
10,326 "slaps on the chops,"
7,905 boxes on the ear,
1,115,000 raps on the head,
12,342 "nota benes" with the Bible, Catechism, Psalm Book, and grammar.

He had also made boys kneel 613 times on peas and 777 times on a three-cornered block of wood.

It is those people who have nothing to do who have time to be melancholy.—Professor Grierson.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

PROGRESS OR CHAOS?

A VISION OF THE DAY AFTER TO-MORROW.

WE all feel—do we not?—that things are changing very rapidly nowadays. When Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in his "Methusaleh" only two or three years ago, staged television, it seemed the wildest fantasy, whereas now one can buy shares in a company formed to work the television patent on a commercial basis. In chemistry, biology and psychology changes as remarkable as those occurring in the realm of physics and electricity are taking place. We marvel most, no doubt, at the harnessing of the ether-waves, because they are not seen. That which we always have called space we have now to recognise as anything but a void. That is the most definite *volte-face* we have to make, but other conceptions also have to be revised. In "The Day After To-morrow (What is going to happen to the world?") (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) Sir Philip Gibbs assembles and discusses some of the changes and discoveries that appear most likely to be potent in altering the organisation of life in the next fifty years.

Conscious though we may be of the rapidity of change, we are losing the sense of wonder. Records of progress in aviation, which ought to startle us, come now into the day's news beside the last by-election result: we turn the page with a perfunctory comment.

SPREADING OUR WINGS.

"In London now one can stroll down Bond street and buy an aeroplane as easily as a tooth-pick. . . . In March of this year a boy of fifteen and a man of sixty-five qualified as pilots of the 'Moth' after a short period of tuition. When such a machine as that is produced at £150, payable by instalments, and when the risk of flight is not quite so perilous to the beginner, the sky will be crowded with butterflies as well as moths, and the flappers of the future will spread their wings to do a morning's shopping. In less than twenty-five years from now it will happen, if we can believe the prophets of civil aviation."

New inventions and developments present themselves most often as additions to the conveniences of civilisation. Soon, however, another aspect is seen. All the marvels of science are turned as readily to destruction as to human happiness and welfare. While men and their political organisations are as they are, scientific advance ought not to be welcomed, perhaps, so much as to be feared. We can speculate—and Sir Philip Gibbs does speculate along various lines—on changes that may have occurred in the organisation of national and international affairs by the day after to-morrow; but what of human nature and personality; what of man's self-knowledge and self-control? All other changes may be insignificant if there be change in man.

GODS OR DEVILS?

Change in man is brought, indeed, into view in these pages in accounts of investigations of new paths of biology and psychology—paths which may lead to the lengthening of life and extension of the powers of mind—and the possibilities are startling enough, till we reach the conclusion that they cancel out eventually. Thus, life-lengthening and death-evading measures would raise a population above the food-yielding resources of the earth, and Nature would see to it that the balance was restored. Mechanical devices for the "annihilation of space" may be rendered all of no account if psychic communication can be achieved.

No, the great matter is—What of the soul of man?

"Everything comes back—and goes forward—to that conflict of the spirit between good and evil. We cannot imagine even the vaguest picture of the future unless we in our own minds first know whether good or evil is going to prevail, and under what philosophy of life mankind is going to work out its next chapter of history. . . . Will men be like gods, as H. G. Wells portrayed them? Or will they be like devils? Or will they remain, as humanity now is in the mass, a strange mixture of spirituality and animalism, of kindness and cruelty, of high ideals and low morality?"

HEAVEN OR EARTH.

For answers to these questions the records of change furnish little or no guidance. Sir Philip Gibbs finds it possible only to cherish faith. The dream of the Day after To-morrow is a dream of the kingdom of heaven on earth. "It is a dream which has stirred the imagination of great thinkers since the beginning of civilisation. . . . To-day, in spite of a thousand disillusions, all the teaching of history, deplorable set-backs to civilisation with its cycles of advance and decay, it is the dream that still haunts hopeful minds excited by the advance of science and the triumphs of the human mind over the material forces of life. . . . And yet, alas—I see no sign that it is near at hand. . . . Scientists of to-day, the wisest of them, are filled with grave anxieties about the near future, and prophesy dark things. They are afraid of the powers they are putting into the hands of men. They have no great faith in man's intelligence or moral code."

Sir Philip Gibbs describes his own position in this matter as standing in the middle of the road. He sees the spirit of good never wholly overthrown, and always rising again with courage and faith. The kingdom of heaven on earth is not due the Day after To-morrow, but it will not have ceased to be the ideal for which men and women will strive. The struggle to maintain it will not become easier. Man will have need of religion. "Somehow we must get back to God."

A PROFESSION OF FAITH.

Let us welcome the author's profession of faith. "In the Day after To-morrow I see a revival of faith in spiritual values, and a return to religion at the call of new saints and prophets in a world of conflict and confusion. . . . Whatever happens there is only one thing that matters, broad and large, and that is the courage of man himself to face whatever adventures life demands of him, and the faith of man in his highest conception of God."

One has preferred in this review to draw attention to the author's philosophising, rather than to cite those evidences of scientific advance which he displays in such fascinating array. Readers who may not have patience for his moral disquisition will find a sufficiency of interest in the author's tale of scientific adventures—under such headings as radio-active energy, darkness made visible, speeding up evolution, the ductless glands, synthetic foods, new sources of power, atomic energy, thought transference, eyeless sight, and supernormal faculties.

Our sense of wonder may be dulled, but here is matter in abundance to stimulate it afresh.

We have heard a good deal about the divine spark, in which animals do not share, in man; what about the infernal spark, in which also they do not share?—Dr. A. Shadwell.

The experience of the P.L.M. Railway has been that road traffic is complementary to and scarcely at all competitive with rail transport, especially when the two methods of transport are co-ordinated under one administration.—Sir Martin Conway, M.P.

A SOUTHERN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
CORK, Sunday.

A FURTHER step towards the attainment of a parliamentary measure for the re-establishment of the Borough Council of Cork, which would, so far as is possible, meet the desires of all shades of opinion, will be taken this week when a conference of local traders will be held. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Sean French, T.D., whose sole aim in the matter is the retention of the controlling powers in civic affairs in the hands of elected representatives, has extended invitations to attend this meeting to the Chairman of Cork Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. Crowley; the Chairman of Cork Chamber of Shipping and Commerce, Mr. E. Harte; the Chairman of Cork Harbour Commissioners, Mr. F. J. Daly, and also to Mr. Barry Egan, T.D. (Government); Mr. R. S. Anthony, T.D. (Labour), and Mr. Hugo Flinn, T.D. (Fianna Fail).

The conference will be held as soon as convenient after to-morrow's meeting of the old corporators, and the Lord Mayor himself is very hopeful that the deliberations will go a long way towards the practical realisation of that unity which he so desires in this matter.

COUNTY CORK ROADS.

Although numerous deputations waited on the local County Council at the special Roads Expenditure meeting on Thursday, it is to be feared that only a few of their requests can be granted. The sitting occupied the major portion of the day, but, despite that, little was accomplished beyond the limitation of their expenditure to £150,000, of which £16,000 was allocated to the establishment of new works.

In view of the fact that, after ten months' collection, more than half the rates for the county are outstanding, the Council naturally felt that to embark on any new schemes of ambitious character would be unwise. Several of the members bemoaned the precarious financial condition in which the farmers of the county found themselves at present, and it was declared that they were unable to bear the present burden of high taxation. "We all want efficient administration and proper well-kept roads," said the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Broderick, "but in dealing with the matter we must take into account the capacity of the people to pay for such administration."

A discussion regarding the distribution of the £16,000 for new works among the various districts produced a certain amount of heated exchanges, and eventually the meeting adjourned without arriving at any decision either as to the length of the adjournment or to the allocation of the £16,000.

KINSALE'S REVIVING PROSPERITY.

Up to twenty years ago mackerel-fishing was one of the most important industries in Kinsale, and its decline at that period was a serious blow to the community of this historic town. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the establishment last year of the harbour as a centre for a number of large Scottish firms of herring-curers holds out the promise of a much-needed revival of prosperity in the district. As was revealed in the Government inquiry into the question of a close season for herrings which opened there last week, the Harbour Commissioners' revenue for last year was more than four times the total for 1925.

Inspired, as a result, with a warrantable feeling of optimism, the Board has made a number of improvements in the harbour, and, I understand, is at present contemplating the purchase of a dredger, in order that the channel and berthage at the pier may be kept at the requisite depth. As an indication of the efforts to promote industry at the port, I may mention that, with a view solely to conveniencing the herring-curers in their work, the Commissioners have also laid down a water supply at considerable expense to the pier.

The town itself, with its narrow, winding streets and old-world atmosphere, has an attraction peculiar to itself for the visitor. The townspeople are steeped in the historic associations connected with the place, and it is their proud boast that the City of Cork was formerly described as a "small village near Kinsale."

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY REVIVAL.

Hopes of a period of activity in the shipbuilding industry in Cork Harbour are also entertained, and after a period of idleness lasting more than ten months over three hundred men are now employed at the Queenstown Dry Docks, Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's yard at Rushbrooke. It is, perhaps, a happy omen that their first vessel for 1928, the s.s. Cadillac, is the largest steamer which has ever come up the River Lee. Her tonnage is approximately 12,000, and she is 537 feet long with a 65ft. beam, and is 33 feet in depth.

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

Cork and Limerick are vieing with each other, among other matters, in regard to the establishment of a beet sugar factory, and at a recent conference held in the latter city a resolution was passed calling on the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to proceed with the construction of the Limerick railway from Limerick docks to the Great Southern system. It was pointed out at the meeting, which was representative of the County Agricultural Committee, the local Corporation and the Trades and Labour Council, that this step would be essential to the success of a beet factory.

"MOCKTION" SALES.

In connection with other cities in Great Britain and also in Ireland, Cork goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewellers have taken steps to warn a gullible public regarding the iniquities of mock auction sales of jewellery and other time-honoured methods of depriving a too-trusting people of their finances. During the past few days sandwichmen have paraded the main thoroughfares of the city bearing placards, inscribed: "Beware of Mock Auctions." I am informed that this course has been adopted following numerous complaints regarding the quality of goods which have been purchased at "less than cost price."

DOES IT PAY TO GRADUATE?

HOW UNIVERSITY MEN FARE IN BUSINESS.

Is a University education necessary in business? Are University men and women more successful in the long run than boys and girls who leave school at fifteen or sixteen?

These problems have been raised by young students entering the world of commerce, and experts who were consulted expressed contrary views.

In favour of University education it was urged:—

It trains men to be leaders.
It develops intellectual acuteness and adaptability.
It gives social advantage.
It forms an intellectual background.

On the other hand, in favour of leaving school early, it was said that:—

It gives a man three or four years' start of a Varsity graduate.
It enables him to earn more at an early age.
It does not waste time amassing "scholastic" knowledge.
It allows a wider field for the development of the "cultural" side of life.

The profession for which a University training was most valuable were, it was said, overcrowded, and in many cases badly under-paid.

RISING TO THE TOP.

Mr. R. N. May, secretary of the National Union of Students of the Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales, made out a strong case for University training. "I should say it is most important for anyone going into business to have a general University education, though not necessarily in the subjects with which he will be dealing in later life.

"If he is going to be an engineer, he need not study engineering at the University. If he wants to rise to the top of his profession, it is far better for him to have a general course in, say, English history, classics, and so on, rather than specialise in one thing.

"But even if he is studying engineering only, he will have at the University an opportunity of meeting men studying other things, and this will broaden his outlook. Men who leave school at sixteen and go straight into a factory and learn the technicalities of an industry in that way will never have much chance of meeting people other than engineers.

"All day long they will have to work with them, and their minds will become purely engineering minds. But if a man goes to the 'Varsity he will meet men studying all kinds of things and realise that engineering is not the only thing in the world. By so doing he may not turn out a better engineer, but he will be a more cultured man and therefore of more use to the community."

WHAT THE BIG FIRMS SAY.

Mr. F. W. Goldstone, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, described the experience of big firms in London. "I am quite satisfied that the experience of some of the big firms, who have appointed men with University training, particularly for their more responsible posts, has been entirely justified.

"I agree that men who take the big posts in business are all the better if they have a ground-work of good academic training, with specialisation towards the end of their University career. Take some of the big engineering firms and oil companies. So far as several of these are concerned, I believe their practice now is to recruit a considerable number of men from the Universities who have taken good degrees, and to give them their opportunity after some period of training in the firm to take responsible posts.

"But it is well to remember that there are boys and girls who have taken a good secondary school course, and made good at seventeen or eighteen while continuing their studies and discharging their duties in connection with the firm at the same time.

"I should think a combination of young folk who have joined business at the end of a secondary or technical school course, together with University men, would be a business combination of the happiest kind."

A young Cambridge Master of Arts in London, when asked his opinion, was brief and to the point:—"As a practical business asset I have found my degree absolutely worthless," he said.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AIR LINE.

In the summer of this year the air passenger service between London and Cologne will be doubled; for, in addition to the British service, a Belgian air line is to operate over the same route. It will then be possible to fly from Cologne to London and back in one day, with sufficient time for the transaction of business here. Hitherto it has been possible to fly from London to Cologne and back, with a three-hours' stay in the Rhine city, in one day, but not in the reverse direction. It is probable that the time-table for the Belgian machines will provide for the departure from Cologne at 9 a.m. and a return there about 7.30 p.m., with stops at Brussels on both outward and return journeys.

RETIRING GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

PRESENTATION AT KING'S INNS

A presentation to the retiring Governor-General, Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., was made by a large number of the Benchers at the King's Inns, Dublin, last Saturday night, when a grand night dinner was held.

The great common dining hall was filled with benchers, barristers and students from the North and South.

The presentation was made to His Excellency after the dinner by the Chief Justice, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., on behalf of his brethren of the Bench. It took the form of three old Irish silver cups of great value.

The presiding benchers were Mr. E. S. Murphy and Mr. John McGonigal, both members of the Northern Bar. The other benchers present were—The Chief Justice, Mr. Hugh Kennedy; the Right Hon. Lord Glenavy, Mr. Godfrey Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. William Morgan Jellett, Mr. Alexander E. Blood, Mr. William Carrigan, Mr. Hewitt B. Poole, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, President of the High Court of Justice; Mr. Ernest J. Phelps, the Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith, the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Byrne, Mr. A. Kingsbury Overend, Mr. Thomas S. McCann, Mr. Patrick Lynch, Mr. A. Alfred Dickie, Mr. Arthur C. Meredith, Mr. John M. Fitzgerald, Mr. John A. Costello, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Francis Battersby.

STAGE AND SCREEN.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

The playing company of the Dublin University Dramatic Society occupies the stage of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, this week. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon the company will present Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," preceded by Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn." On the other three evenings the "crook" play, "Ask Beccles," will be staged.

At the Theatre Royal there is another Archie Pitt revue, entitled "Safety First."

A new development at the Abbey Theatre is the presentation of a number of ballets by Miss Ninette de Valois and her pupils of the new Abbey school. The dancing will follow the comedy, "The Eloquent Dempsey."

The bill at the Olympia is filled by the revue, "All Fun," presented by Harsac Productions.

"Seventh Heaven" is being kept on at the Capitol for another week.

The Metropole has a double feature programme, with "the mystery picture, "Easy Pickings," and a "mother" story, "White Flannels."

The Grand Central is showing the Fox comedy, "Is Zat So?"

"The Blonde Saint," with Lewis Stone and Doris Kenyon, will be shown for the whole of the week at the Carlton.

At the Corinthian there is "Little Devil May Care," the screen adaptation of a well-known French novel.

"The Marriage Hotel" is to be seen at the Sackville for the first half of the week, and "The Diverting Sex" comedy will be shown from Thursday next.

The murder mystery picture, "The Other Woman's Story," heads the programme for the week at the Grafton.

"Tell it to the Marines," and "Roses of Picardy," the latter described as the best war film yet made, are the attractions at The Pavilion, Kingstown.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.

SAFETY OF PERFORMERS, PUBLIC AND STAFF.

A report which was issued last Saturday by the London County Council Theatres and Music Halls Committee shows that the Lord Chamberlain, the Home Secretary, and the Committee have been considering questions relating to the safety of the public and of the performers and staff of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

A conference on the subject took place last month, when the suggestion was made that an independent architect should be appointed to decide any points of difference that might arise in regard to a scheme of improvements between the Council and the Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd., and that the cost should be shared between the Council, the Grand Opera Syndicate, and the Lord Chamberlain.

As the Council was in recess, the Chairman agreed on its behalf, and the Theatres and Music Halls Committee recommend that his action—limiting the liability of the Council to one-third of the costs of the independent architect, or £100, whichever is the less—be approved.

I can conceive of no folly more colossal than to think that it is possible by some sudden and revolutionary act to change the existing industrial system and then immediately to build upon the wreckage a new, a better, and a superior industrial order.—Right Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P.

VIENNESE WALTZ MUSIC.

CONCERT OF STRAUSS COMPOSITIONS.

The third concert of the "International Celebrities" season, which took place at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, last Saturday, was one out of the ordinary run

DUBLIN WITNESS STILL ABSENT.

RULING QUESTIONED AT CROKER INQUIRY.

The principal witness for the complainants at the second Irish Croker Commission, Miss C. A. A. Curwen, stationer, of 5 Nassau street, Dublin, who broke down under cross-examination by Mr. Paty last Thursday, and was granted leave of absence by the President of the Commission until Saturday morning, was not present when the Commission assembled at the offices of the American Consulate-General at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday.

Mr. Wood, K.C., senior counsel for the complainants, the children of "Boss" Croker by his first marriage, said that they regretted that they were unable to present Miss Curwen for the continuation of her cross-examination that morning, as had been agreed. He asked the President of the Court to excuse her further. Miss Curwen, he stated, had been medically examined that morning, and her doctor, Dr. J. P. Brennan, would give evidence as to her condition.

Mr. Paty, counsel for the defendant, Mrs. Bula Croker; and Mr. Lichliter, counsel for defendants, J. B. MacDonald and the West Palm Beach Estates Corporation, objected to the evidence on the ground that it was immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent.

Dr. J. B. Brennan stated that he had medically examined Miss Curwen that morning, and he had come to the conclusion that she was still unable to give further evidence or to undergo further cross-examination.

In reply to Mr. Wood, the witness said that it was his opinion that Miss Curwen could not attend without injury to her health.

Counsel for the defendants repeated their objections.

Asked by Mr. Wood whether she would be able to attend next week, Dr. Brennan replied: "Possibly; I should not care to commit myself to an opinion."

Mr. Wood—Is she able to undergo cross-examination without danger to her life?—No; she is not.

Messrs. Paty and Lichliter moved that the whole of the foregoing evidence should be struck out on the several grounds already mentioned.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Cornelius Ferris, the Consul-General and President of the Commission, decided to excuse the witness until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Paty took exception to this ruling on the grounds that it was outside the scope of the inquiry and that it was outside the jurisdiction of Mr. Ferris, who, he stated, had no jurisdiction in the matter other than to receive the evidence and have it conveyed to the District Court in Florida.

As the Commission was adjourning until to-day, Mr. Paty made a statement, in the course of which he said: "We would like to note in the record that we do not by any manner whatsoever intend to leave the impression that we waive our right to further cross-examination of the witness, Clara Curwen, as we have matters to inquire of her that we have not yet been able to ask her."

Mr. Nichliter subscribed to this statement, and added that he wished it to be noted in the records that there has been no "waiver" on the part of the defendants, whom he represented, to the further right to the cross-examination of the witness, Clara Curwen.

Mr. Wood, counsel for the complainants, said that he wished to have it put on record that they were most anxious to produce Miss Clara Curwen for cross-examination at the earliest possible moment, provided that it would not endanger her life.

DIE SINKERS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Before the adjournment the cross-examination of Mr. H. B. Croker, managing director of the firm of H. S. Croker and Company, Ltd., London, the sinkers was continued by Mr. W. G. Shannon, K.C. He produced during the process of "sinking," or punching a die, and identified two other sheets of "Glencairn" notepaper as having been stamped by the telephone address die, "exhibit No. 1."

The next witness was Mr. John M. Wotton, expert die sinker and director of the firm of Messrs. H. S. Croker and Company, who confirmed the statement of Mr. H. B. Croker that the die had been altered.

SURPRISE ARREST.

"ON THE RUN" FOR FOUR YEARS.

Michael M'Brien, who has been "on the run" for close on four years, was arrested in his father's house at Altclahunnion, Swanlinbar, County Cavan, on Friday, at 3 p.m., by Detective Conway and Sergeant Langtry, Glangevlin.

He was remanded in custody.

CO. CORK BURGLARY.

TWO SUSPECTS CAPTURED WHEN LEAVING COUNTRY.

The premises of Messrs. Murray and Sons, merchants, builders and contractors, of Store street, Youghal, were broken into in the early hours of last Saturday morning. The safe was forced open, and a considerable amount of cash taken.

Information was received later from Clashmore (County Waterford) that two strange young men arrived there on Saturday morning, and procured a motor car to take them to Youghal. Here it was learned that they proceeded to Waterford, and the Civic Guards discovered that they purchased new clothes and entrained for Rosslare, where they were subsequently captured by the Guards on a description received from Youghal as they were about to board the boat for Fishguard.

BEER AND SPIRIT DUTIES.

YOUGHAL AND FERMOY CALL FOR REDUCTION.

Opposing a resolution calling on their representatives in the Dail to urge a reduction in the duties on beer and spirits, the Chairman of the Fermoy Urban Council (Mr. W. J. Pavel), at the last meeting of that body, said that he believed that the high taxation on drink had made people more sober than anything else. He remembered in the old days, when the public-houses were open until eleven o'clock at night, that a working man would be generally kicked out at about that hour, but they did not see that going on now.

Mr. G. Power—I do not think the working man would agree with that.

The working man, Mr. Power added, was as well entitled to a pint of beer as the rich man, who could afford light wines and champagne.

The resolution was carried by six votes to two.

Youghal Urban Council unanimously adopted a similar resolution.

The Chairman (Mr. P. J. M'Mahon) said that it was a most important matter for the country. They talked about profiteering and looting, but fancy a duty of 72s. 6d. on an article that cost 6s. They had some sixty public-houses in that town, all of which were vitally affected by those duties.

Mr. M. J. Fleming, who proposed the resolution, said that a reduction in the duties would result in better prices for barley, and the farming community wanted all the help that they could get at present.

DERRY MODEL SCHOOLS.

The allegations made at a recent meeting of the Londonderry Corporation, that the model schools which the Ministry proposes to transfer to the Education Committee, which is against accepting the transfer, are in a state of delapidation, and would require thousands of pounds to put them in repair, are strongly resented by Mr. H. Barbour, M.A., T.C.D., headmaster of the schools since 1898. In a statement to the Press he said:—"The model school building is in an excellent condition of decorative repair; in fact, I may adequately describe our school as palatial."

PATIENTS ENTERTAINED.

An enjoyable entertainment was provided for the patients at the Countess of Wicklow Memorial Cottage Hospital, Arklow, by the Arklow Girl Guides, under the direction of Miss Murphy. The items included company drill, step-dancing and a wax-work show—which caused considerable amusement—as well as Guide games. The entertainment was brought to a close with the rendering of camp songs.

CORK FARMERS AND POLITICS.

DISSATISFACTION WITH EXECUTIVE.

THE PROPOSAL TO CUT ADRIFT POSTPONED.

FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Saturday.

After a lively discussion the County Cork Farmers' Union Executive postponed for three months any decision on the motion from the Glanmire Branch:—

"That County Cork Farmers' Union pay no further contributions to the National Executive funds, and that all further connection be severed until that body proves that it merits and enjoys the support of the farmers in the other counties in the Free State. That experience has amply proved that exclusive attention to co-operative selling and buying will place the Union on a sound footing."

With Mr. E. J. Cussen as secretary, the County Cork Union has done so much practical work by way of co-operative trading, apart from politics, that many of its members cannot tolerate the slowness of other counties to follow suit. It was contended at the Cork annual meeting that, as two-thirds of the affiliation fees for the Irish Free State were paid by Cork, the National Executive should pay more attention to the needs of County Cork. It was stated that no other county paid on a 20 per cent. basis, and that other counties would be in a stronger position if they confined their attention to business, and dropped politics as part of the work of the Irish Farmers' Union.

Although the motion was supported by many who thought that farmers would attain their end by indirectly influencing the political party in power, the majority were not disposed to sever their connection with headquarters, at least until after the congress. It was feared by several that a break away at present would be disastrous to the whole farming community. One opponent of the motion expressed the view that other counties should be compelled to increase their contribution to the National Executive. He also hoped that the Farmers' Party, as such, would be revived.

Another proposal was to reduce the County Cork contribution, while a further suggestion was that delegates to Congress should be instructed to ask the farmers of Ireland to drop politics from the Farmers' Union programme, and work for their objects indirectly.

THE MEETING.

"NOT GETTING GOOD VALUE."

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Saturday.

Mr. A. Mullins, who moved the adoption of the recommendation, said that when a similar proposal was made at their last annual meeting he was one who had frankly opposed it. But since then he had had reason to modify his views on the matter, and he was forced to the conclusion that they were not getting good value for their contributions to the Central Fund. The County Cork Farmers' Union seemed to be the only county in the Free State abiding by the rules, and sending 20 per cent. of their subscriptions to the Executive in Dublin. The fact was that Cork had contributed over £200 towards the Executive funds this year, and the total of all the contributions from the rest of the Free State did not amount to more than half that sum.

Was it, he asked, because they in Cork had a good organisation that they should keep the people in Dublin in office? They could, in his opinion, put the money to much better use in the county in a number of ways. The resolution did not mean that they were cutting themselves off from Dublin. Dublin had cut itself off from Cork, as they had absolutely no organisation there. But the Irish Farmers' Union must change their methods, as they in Cork had virtually done.

"The idea could be," proceeded Mr. Mullins, "to give up politics altogether and turn our attentions to the economic side of the question. But," he added, "they do not seem to be able to do that in Dublin."

THE COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. Richard Daly said, instead of Cork being attached to Dublin, Dublin should be attached to Cork.

Mr. E. J. Cussen read the latest returns of contributions to the National Executive funds, which showed that Cork had handed over £207 7s.; Meath, £15; Kilkenny, £10; Waterford, £10; Wexford, £10; Clare, £10; Dublin, £10; Longford, £10; Cavan, £10; Offaly, £10; South Tipperary, £10; Leitrim, £5; Sligo, £2—making a total of £315 7s., of which Cork had contributed £207 7s.

Mr. J. O'Sullivan said that he did not altogether agree with the suggested severance from the National Executive, but he thought that they should contribute only the average contribution for the rest of the counties in the Free State.

Mr. D. L. O'Gorman said that in one matter, at any rate, the other speakers were under a misapprehension—under the terms of the resolution they proposed cutting themselves off, not from Dublin, but from the rest of the Free State. He was very glad to see that Cork was the leading county in the Free State, but the time was when Cork was not the leading county in the Union, and the time was when she was very low. They should not forget that fact, or the benefits which had accrued from their participation in combined actions for reforms in agricultural matters. If the Farmers' Union were to be effective and have weight, efficiency, and prestige, it must be a Farmers' Union of the Free State, and, in course of time, an Irish Farmers' Union of All-Ireland. He supported the proposition to reduce their contributions, but at the same time he thought that the real solution was by appealing to the other counties for increased activities and subscriptions.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

"We have been led to believe by the previous speakers," he continued, "that business and politics do not go hand-in-hand. Politics and business do go hand-in-hand—in fact, are almost inseparable—and the most powerful instrument you have for your development is direct representation in the Dail, and no body of men in Ireland is more entitled to legislate than the farmers, who are carrying the country on their backs."

Mr. D. White seconded Mr. Mullins's resolution.

Mr. T. J. O'Donovan joined in asking for a withdrawal of the motion. If they cut their connection with the national body they would be losing their political entity, which they would need in the forthcoming Local Government elections. They would also be making an opening for their political party, which was going through the country painting the rosiest pictures for the farming community, advising them not to pay land annuities or send all that money to England.

BREAKING-UP THE UNION.

Canon Barrett agreed that it would be a mistake to adopt an attitude which would have the effect of breaking up the Farmers' Union. It would be much better, while preserving the organisation, to try and devise remedies for their grievances. It was very unfair and unreasonable for one county to contribute more than two-thirds of the funds for the whole twenty-six counties, but if that point of view were placed before the Congress he thought that it would be met.

Proceeding, he said that he adhered to his previous views that the farmers' direct party in the Dail should remain suppressed—at least, for a considerable time. If there were one big party out for stability, peace and progress, and had established much, the all-important thing was to maintain that stability. It was sheer folly to put forward representatives who, though they might call themselves farmers' candidates, were really Independents.

Mr. D. P. Forde opposed the resolution on the ground that it revealed disintegration at a time when unity was most important.

Mr. Brooke W. Brasier said that anything that would have the effect of breaking up the Farmers' Union would be a great wrench to him. The Farmers' Party in the Dail, he claimed, were none the less their representatives, and were looking after their interests, even though they had fused. The farming community were more entitled to representation than any other industry in the country, and he declared that once they let their Union go they would never revive it.

OIL AND WATER.

Mr. Cussen contended that politics and business did not go hand in hand, but were in fact like oil and water and would not mix. Their own experience in County Cork had proved that, and if politics did not interfere with their business the Cork Farmers' Union would be a far more powerful organisation than it was. Their whole success in the county was due to business and the lack of success elsewhere to politics.

Mr. Corcoran said that it was necessary to keep in touch with the rest of the Free State to give their representatives some driving force behind them.

Mr. J. O'Sullivan moved and Mr. W. Shannon seconded that their contribution be limited to £100.

Mr. Joseph Barrett, who presided, said that in his opinion the other counties in the Free State were not pulling their weight. He proposed as an amendment that politics and direct political action be severed from the programme of the Union.

Mr. J. Minihane (Skibbereen) seconded.

A further amendment was then put forward by Mr. John White, who advocated the adjournment of the matter for three months until after the holding of the National Congress.

After some further discussion, Mr. White's proposal, which was seconded by Mr. W. P. Forde, was adopted, Mr. Mullins withdrawing his original motion in its favour.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. E. J. Cussen, submitting the annual report, said that he was glad to be able once again to report that the development of their position in membership, finance, utility and public esteem has been maintained progressively during the year 1927, despite the intervention of abnormality in two general elections in the period. It was, perhaps, to be regretted that they could not be congratulated on the position of the Farmers' Party that had resulted from the two general elections. Since the intervention of the Union in direct political action, the position in that respect had not been so weak, but if weakness in any respect would bring a realisation of the necessity for a serious effort to re-organise and re-establish the Union in the Free State, then the struggle would not have been lost.

"Your trading activities," continued the report, "during the period under review have borne fruit in the direct sale on behalf of your members of 44,946 bacon pigs, 15,381 porkers, 3,749 sheep and lambs, and 1,482 cattle, and in the distribution at contract prices of extremely large quantities of manures, foodstuffs, coal, machinery and other farm requirements. There can be few who will not admit but that you have made your members and the farmers of the county generally independent of local markets by the provision of profitable outlets for produce and keenly competitive inlets for requirements.

"Your enterprise in overcoming the difficulties that confronted you in the preparation and marketing for your pork has been rewarded beyond anticipation in the very fine abattoir that is now yours.

Mr. Brooke W. Brasier, who reviewed the work of the past twelve months, said that enhancing the price of agricultural produce would be of no avail if the profits were eaten up by high taxation. It was vital that all phases of the question should be under the controlling influence of those who paid.

THE ELECTIONS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Joseph Barrett; vice-chairman, Mr. T. Corcoran; treasurer, Mr. A. Mullins; standing committee—Messrs. B. W. Brasier, D. L. O'Gorman, P. J. Hallden, M. Ambrose, M. Twomey, J. Healy, W. Apsethy, M. O'Riordan, P. Coakley, Jeph. O'Sullivan, David White, Richard Daly, Michael Buckley, Daniel Twomey, Sean Lehane, Florence Slyne, F. W. Fahy, and Canon Barrett.

PEACE PLAN.

NEW ORGANISATION FORMED IN IRELAND.

The continuous dramatic presentation of the demand for disarmament is one of the schemes in a campaign outlined by Captain F. Fitzcurrie Trench (who served in the Royal Tank Corps during the Great War), at a meeting at Eustace street, Dublin, last Friday, with Mr. Albert Wood, K.C., in the chair.

The movement proposes, by an international gesture, periodically repeated as may be necessary, to enable those who are the victims of war to lead their rulers to a clear realisation that the problem is one of such extreme urgency as to admit of no further delay.

The plan of campaign is that on a predetermined and identical date in each year resolutions and memorials shall be sent to the Governments of all countries demanding:—

That all nations shall agree to renounce war and substitute reason as the means of settling international disputes, to expedite general disarmament, to save the money expended annually on armament budgets, and to seek to establish international security by international co-operative action.

Mr. Charles E. Jacob proposed, and Mr. Dermod O'Brien, P.R.H.A., seconded a resolution approving of the aims and objects of the proposed scheme.

Canon H. W. B. Thompson proposed, and Miss Harrison seconded, a resolution approving of the proposed procedure for carrying out the scheme.

Canon Thompson stated that he gave the scheme his blessing, and as he understood it, the scheme was not in conflict, but in alignment, with the efforts of the League of Nations.

Mr. Mortished stated that the attraction of the scheme lay, not in the form of the demand to be submitted to the Governments, but in the annual and continuous dramatic presentation of the demand calling for disarmament.

Father Stephen Brown, S.J., considered that the vital element in the scheme was the dem and for disarmament.

General Sir William Hickie said that he gave Captain Trench's scheme his wholehearted approval, and assured the meeting that the British Legion was wholly in favour of peace, and those who fought in the Great War were determined to make true the words of the Prince of Wales, "It won't happen again."

Mr. Bolton Waller was in favour of all efforts to create world peace, but he did not approve of the creation of any further organisations. In so far, however, as the movement did not conflict with the work of the League of Nations he gave it his support.

Miss Bermett was of the opinion that there was a great necessity for another organisation in the Free State. The League of Nations did not attract public opinion here, and was not really representative as America and Germany stood outside. The peace societies in Ireland had just managed to exist since 1914, but a real peace movement was the one thing needed, and it could only be obtained through a new organisation, which would arouse public opinion on the need for peace.

Mr. Michael Rowan spoke in favour of the scheme as being an effort to bring about a world movement for peace, and said that public opinion was at the present time very much alive on the subject of disarmament.

A subscription list was opened to promote the scheme, and Miss Kathleen Price, of 38 Lansdowne road, Dublin, was appointed organiser for Ireland.

Among those present were:—General Sir William Hickie, Mr. Charles E. Jacob, Mr. Dermod O'Brien, P.R.H.A.; Canon H. W. B. Thompson, Mr. W. P. Trench, D.Litt., T.C.D.; Miss Louie Bennett, Miss S. C. Harrison, Mr. Leslie Pielou, Mr. T. Kennedy, Mrs. T. J. Flynn, Mrs. Jellett, R. J. P. Mortiboy, Dr. Pilger, the Rev. Stephen Brown, S.J.; the Rev. J. Sinclair Stevenson, Mr. C. Bolton Waller, Mr. Michael P. Rowan, Mr. Frank M'Cormick, Miss Townshend, Miss Chenevix, Miss Jacob, the Rev. E. Savell Hicks, and Mr. James Larkin.

COAST EROSION.

£1,600 GRANT FOR YOUGHAL.

A Government grant of £1,600 from the Relief Schemes Vote has been offered to the Youghal Urban Council towards the cost of an extension of the existing sea defence works on condition that the balance of the total estimated amount required is raised locally, and on the further understanding that the local farmers shall provide cartage free of charge, and that the Great Southern Railways Company shall provide the requisite quantity of railway sleepers without charge.

The Town Clerk informed the Council that the Farmers' Association had agreed to do their part, and that the County Surveyor was taking up the matter with the railway engineers.

Mr. P. J. O'Gorman said that the grant came only after one and a half years of agitation, but it was very satisfactory. The question of coast erosion was a very serious one for that district, and the should be grateful to the Government for their very generous offer.

The Council expressed their gratitude to Deputies Hennessy, Carey and Daly for the assistance given by them.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT.

A deputation which waited on the Limerick County Council last Saturday, on behalf of the Irish Tourist Development Association, was informed by the Chairman that the matter of striking a rate would come before the Finance Committee, which, he was sure, would be favourable to anything that would help the advancement of the country.

GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW SECRETARY.

Amid applause from the gallery, and with two members dissenting from the procedure adopted, the Galway County Council on Saturday promoted their chief clerk and accountant, Mr. Patrick Crowe, to the position of county secretary in the room of the late Mr. W. G. Fogarty.

When the Council met under the chairmanship of Mr. Martin Egan, a letter was read from the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health drawing the Council's attention to the Local Authorities (Officers and Employés) Act. Lest any misapprehension should arise, the Minister pointed out that it would be necessary for the Council, in the first instance, to satisfy themselves before proceeding to appointment by promotion that the person appointed was fully eligible. Eligibility would include, in addition to the necessary educational and administrative experience, a competent knowledge of Irish.

A WIDER CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Conroy had a notice of motion on the paper that the position of secretary be filled by the promotion of one of the County Council's existing permanent officers.

Mr. Lambert and other members wanted to know if this would include officials under other committees in the county, and while Mr. McNeill thought that it did, and that officials employed by the Board of Health Homes and Home Assistance Committee, and the Ballinasloe Mental Hospital Committee, would come under it, Mr. O'Dea, the legal adviser, suggested that if it was desired to include those it would be better to so specify.

Mr. McNeill then moved an amendment that the words "and subsidiary committees" be added to Mr. Conroy's motion, the latter having refused to incorporate the words in his motion.

Mr. Gerald Bartley suggested that the salary for the office be first fixed, and Mr. Lambert agreed, adding that if it was postponed until after the other question was decided, they would be fixing it for a certain candidate.

Mr. Dervan moved an amendment to first fix the salary, but the chairman did not accept it, and a vote was taken on Mr. McNeill's amendment to Mr. Conroy's motion.

Mr. McNeill's amendment was defeated by 23 votes to 15, and Mr. Conroy's motion was passed.

SALARY FIXED.

Mr. Lambert then proposed that the salary for the secretary be fixed at £500 a year.

Mr. Dervan seconded.

Mr. McNeill proposed that it start at £500 and rise by yearly increments of £20 to £700, which was the late secretary's salary.

An opposition made by Mr. O'Connor, that the salary of the Secretary of the County Council be £700, not having been seconded, Mr. Conroy proposed, and Mr. Gilmore seconded, as a compromise, £600.

On a vote this was carried by 22 votes to 12 for £600.

In reply to some members, Mr. O'Dea, Legal Adviser, said that, in view of the motion passed, it was not necessary to advertise the position.

TO FILL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. M. Kyne then asked if it was possible to appoint the Secretary that day.

Mr. O'Dea—There is nothing to prevent you.

Mr. Corbett then proposed that the appointment be made.

Mr. McNeill protested that they would be doing what was wrong without any notice having been on the agenda.

Mr. James J. Elder proposed, and Mr. Cahill seconded, that the staff be either circularised or that an advertisement be issued.

Mr. Donaldson proposed, and Mr. Concannon seconded, the appointment of Mr. Crowe.

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that there was no application from anybody, and the Acting Secretary wrote out his application and handed it to the Chairman.

Mr. Elder agreed to withdraw his motion when it was suggested that the other members of the staff be called before the Council and asked if they wished to apply for the position.

This was agreed to, but Mr. Hickey, on their behalf, said that they favoured Mr. Crowe's promotion.

THE EXAMINATION IN IRISH.

It was decided that Irish-speaking members of the Council examine Mr. Crowe in Irish.

Mr. McNeill was in favour of this being done before the Council, but it was decided that the examination should be conducted in the Secretary's office, to which Mr. Crowe and Councillors Concannon, Conroy, Finnerty, Kennedy, Corbett, Mylotte, Flanagan and Jones then retired.

When they returned, Mr. Concannon announced that they had found that Mr. Crowe possessed a fluent spoken knowledge of Irish.

The proposition appointing him was then passed.

Mr. McNeill, while expressing himself pleased at Mr. Crowe's promotion, dissented from the proceedings.

Mr. Cahill—I dissent also. I consider it a huge farce.

The Chairman said that he had been guided in his rulings by their solicitor.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

COUNTY ANTRIM ACCIDENT.

Kathleen O'Donnell (77), of Killins, near Toomebridge, County Antrim, was burned to death. While standing with her back to the fire her clothes became ignited. Enveloped in flames she ran to a room where her brother was in bed. He succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Dr. D. M. Clements was summoned, but the woman died in a few hours.

TRESPASS IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

DISTRICT JUSTICE WARNS DEFENDANT.

At Tullamore District Court last Friday William Scully, Aughnacarn, and Thomas Pigeon, Ardan road, Tullamore, were prosecuted for trespass in pursuit of game on lands the game rights of which were reserved to Mr. Otway Toler under deed.

The gamekeeper (George Wynne), who found the defendants on Mr. Toler's property with a greyhound, beating sticks, and a spade, said they had also two rabbits. When asked for their authority to come there Scully said, "What about it?" and he used bad language—the worst that witness had ever heard. Pigeon, the other defendant, was very nice.

Scully, giving evidence, said that the tenants having given them liberty they thought the Land Commission would not object, and if any one suffered loss it was the tenants, who owned the land, and not Mr. Toler.

The Justice (addressing Scully)—I think you are a bit of a "Bolshie." (Laughter.)

Witness—I am not. The gamekeeper abused me, and it is all a bit of spite on his part.

The Justice—Had you any drink before coming into court?—No.

Justice O'Donoghue said that the attitude of Scully was rather extraordinary. He had no right whatever to take rabbits on this place, and it was nothing short of larceny when he did so; but he seemed to be convinced that he is entitled to do this thing, and having regard to his attitude, though it was only his first offence, he would have to impose a penalty which would bring home to him the seriousness of the offence. He would fine him £1 1s. He warned him not to repeat the offence. The other defendant (Pigeon) was fined 10s.

ARTANE SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday the theatre at Artane School was filled to overflowing when a further entertainment, including a production of a dramatised version of "My New Curate," was given. Although there was a rich comedy flavour in Patrick Hopkins's performance as "the chapel woman," the illusion of adult players was well maintained, and there was real power in the scenes depicting the country dance, evening Benediction, and the shipwreck, with the young curate's despair. The gymnastic display was so good as to explain the saying of an American Bishop at Artane that if he were allowed to take the troupe of young athletes to the States they could build a cathedral for him.

The Rev. Brother Ryan, in a brief address, announced that a performance will be given next Sunday on behalf of "our own new curate"—Father Treanor, the popular new pastor of Killester.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE POSTPONED CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct one statement in your leading article to-day? It must have been of your charity that you described Bishop Gore as a member of the advanced guard of the Anglo-Catholic movement. Unfortunately this is not so. There are many much more advanced, and I could, if required, offer solid proofs that he is regarded by the really advanced guard as a troublesome drag upon their wheels.

He, comparatively recently and during the Malines period, was a severe critic of some of the most characteristic developments of the Romanising party in the English Church, especially with regard to the cultus of the Blessed Sacrament, and, not long since, I heard him preach a sermon in an "advanced" London church, in which he strongly deprecated the pre-occupation of so many people "with these miserable ceremonial matters," when they ought to be spending their energy in the promotion of friendship and brotherliness among Christians. Call him an advanced High Churchman; but no close student of English Church affairs is unaware of the fact that Bishop Gore is much too good a theologian and too good an Anglican to satisfy the really advanced section of the movement which calls itself "Anglo-Catholic."

However many of us may regret some of Bishop Gore's sacramental views, and what I venture to think are his rigidly narrow Church theories, he is, without doubt, one of our greatest teachers, one of our most valued defenders of the faith and one of the most honest and most lovable of men.

May I add that the Roman Catholic section of the Malines report, upon which you rely for saying that agreement was reached without difficulty "upon the doctrine of Transubstantiation" (your words, not the report's), uses almost the words of the Church Catechism's statement about what is taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper? Protestant Churchmen have never admitted that this implies Transubstantiation.

It would be ungracious on my part were I to leave unexpressed the gratitude which I believe many Irish Churchmen feel towards you for the whole tone of your leading article on the postponed Conference. They are grieved by the turn of affairs which has caused the abandonment of what so many were already looking forward to with keen interest; and, if I mistake not, they are left with a rankling sense of an injustice having been done, and of a strange departure from that tolerance which seems to be part of the *ethos* of Protestantism at its best.—Yours, etc.,

T. W. E. DRURY.

The Rectory, Raheny, January 28th, 1928.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It seems to me implied in your leading article of the 28th, on "the Postponed Conference," that Bishop Gore is an upholder of the doctrine of Transubstantiation. I beg leave to doubt whether that can be held to follow from the conversations at Malines, and it is wholly opposed to his own statements in his admirable book entitled "The Body of Christ." Thus he says (pages 116-117):—"Transubstantiation in its first form, as for example the weak and unhappy Berengar was forced by the dominant power in the Church to subscribe to it, was indeed a gross and horrible doctrine"; and (page 120):—"In its original and more natural meaning, Transubstantiation—the overthrowing of the natural substance by the spiritual—is truly contrary to a fundamental Christian philosophy, and really 'overthrows' the nature of a sacrament." Yet further, on page 219, he says:—"On the subject both of the gift and of the sacrifice the eucharistic development of the middle ages, as compared with the less formulated teaching and belief of the early Church, represents loss and not gain, deterioration and not advance."

Lastly, I should like to quote those weighty words of the Bishop on Our Lord's gift of legislation to His Church which occur on page 222 of the book:—"It ought to have made it a first instinct with the bishops of all ages to be on their guard against gradual departures from the original spirit of Christian prophecy. It ought—to put the matter in definite terms—to have made them specially careful to maintain the constant appeal to Scripture, the record of the first inspired pattern of teaching, which the Church exists to guard and to perpetuate, but to which it has no authority to add."

Surely these extracts speak for themselves. The Church of Ireland may not see eye to eye with Bishop Gore in everything, but it will be an ill day for her when she would decline on that ground to listen to one whose counsel contains much wisdom.—Yours, etc.,

W. M. GIBSON.

Taney Rectory, Co. Dublin,
January 28th, 1928.

SWIFT AND STELLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—When people are married the ceremony is performed by someone. Dr. St. George Ashe, sometime Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Bishop of Clogher, who was also Dean Swift's friend and tutor, was supposed to have been the officiating clergyman in this case. The Ashe MSS. and the writings of the late Mr. Swift MacNeill, K.C. (a descendant of Swift's), as well as the Dean's own actions, expose the myth.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES S. ASHE.

19 Merrion square, Dublin,
January 28th, 1928.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

RATEPAYERS AND EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS.

At Limerick County Council on Saturday, a letter was read from Mr. Gilbert Hewson, Askeaton, asking for certain information at the office with regard to expenditure.

The Chairman said that he thought that the time had arrived when the Council should take action in this respect, and he gave notice to move that rules be framed, in conjunction with the Law Adviser, regulating the procedure as to the examination of county books by any ratepayer.

Mr. Quinlan said that if this was not done another set of officials would have to be employed.

STRABANE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A WOMAN IN CUSTODY.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening James Nicholl, a gardener, on returning to home in Derry road, Strabane, where he lives with his wife and five young children, found the front door of the house barricaded on the inside. He got on to the ledge of a window on the ground floor and tried to enter that way. As he did so a shot rang out from inside the house, and a bullet passed close to his cheek through the top of the window, which he had pulled down.

He went for the police, who soon after their arrival arrested Mrs. Ruby Nicholl, his wife.

The man informed the police that he had a rifle carefully concealed under the flooring of a room, and that that was the weapon from which the bullet was fired.

THE LATE REV. J. B. ARMOUR.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the Rev. J. B. Armour, which took place last Saturday from Trinity Manse to the New Cemetery, Ballymoney. All creeds and classes were represented, and among messages of sympathy was one from the Rev. J. D. Osborne, D.D., Dublin, a former member of first Ballymoney Presbyterian Church. Mr. Justice Johnston represented the Governor-General of the Irish Free State.

The Service at the Manse was conducted by the Rev. S. B. Thomson and the Rev. Samuel Cochrane, former members of the church, and the Rev. W. F. Sheppard, Moderator of the Synod of Ballymena and Coleraine.

A short Service was held in Trinity Church, where an address was given by the Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D.

The chief mourners were the late Mr. Armour's three sons, Mr. W. S. Armour, M.A., barrister-at-law; the Rev. J. B. M. Armour, M.A., and Mr. J. K. C. Armour.

Those in attendance at the funeral included:—Lord Chief Justice Moore, Mr. Justice Johnston, Dublin; the Rev. I. A. Watson, representing the Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast.

The Service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. A. H. Dill, M.A., and the Rev H. C. Waddell, M.A.

Employed for fifty years at Messrs. Pears' soap factory, Isleworth, Mr. H. Collins received a gold watch from the firm on retiring.

TWO MEN SHOT.

OUTRAGE AT COUNTY CORK DANCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Sunday.

A startling outrage occurred at Oakgrove, near Carrigadrohid, Co. Cork, tonight as the result of which two men named Sullivan and Lyons were seriously wounded.

It appears that a dance was in progress in the house of a man named Cornelius Cronin, a dairyman, and some thirty couples were present. At about nine o'clock a shot-gun was discharged through one of the windows and the dancers fled from the room. Later it was found that Sullivan and Lyons had received severe wounds on their heads and faces. A cap belonging to one of them was found on the floor riddled to rags and saturated with blood.

The injured men were taken to Mercy Hospital, Cork, where they were detained for treatment.

The Civic Guards are investigating the outrage, but so far no person has been arrested.

"UNFAIR CONDITIONS."

DROGHEDA REFUSES A GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Drogheda Corporation last Saturday decided, by seven votes to four, not to accept a grant of £650 offered by the Local Government Department out of the £150,000 unemployment relief vote, on condition that the balance of the cost of the specified works, a sewerage scheme for the Hardman's Garden end of the town, estimated to cost £2,375, would be raised by loan by the Corporation itself.

Mr. W. P. Allen, who proposed the acceptance of the grant, said that the cry at the present time was to reduce taxation, but they had at the same time the cry—"Give us more grants." Where did they think the money was going to come from unless they believed that the Government had a bottomless purse, on which they could draw as long as they wished.

Mr. J. J. Callan, opposing, said that the Government told them in one breath to keep down local taxation, and in another breath to borrow thousands of pounds and put it on the rates. In the name of common-sense, he asked, how could the Corporation borrow thousands and, at the same time, reduce local taxation? They knew that if a reduction in local taxation did not come soon the business-men in the twenty-six counties would be unable to meet the burden, because their capacity to pay a rate of 12s. now was more than it was wholly opposed to his own statements in his admirable book entitled "The Body of Christ." Thus he says (pages 116-117):—"Transubstantiation in its first form, as for example the weak and unhappy Berengar was forced by the dominant power in the Church to subscribe to it, was indeed a gross and horrible doctrine"; and (page 120):—"In its original and more natural meaning, Transubstantiation—the overthrowing of the natural substance by the spiritual—is truly contrary to a fundamental Christian philosophy, and really 'overthrows' the nature of a sacrament." Yet further, on page 219, he says:—"On the subject both of the gift and of the sacrifice the eucharistic development of the middle ages, as compared with the less formulated teaching and belief of the early Church, represents loss and not gain, deterioration and not advance."

Lastly, I should like to quote those weighty words of the Bishop on Our Lord's gift of legislation to His Church which occur on page 222 of the book:—"It ought to have made it a first instinct with the bishops of all ages to be on their guard against gradual departures from the original spirit of Christian prophecy. It ought—to put the matter in definite terms—to have made them specially careful to maintain the constant appeal to Scripture, the record of the first inspired pattern of teaching, which the Church exists to guard and to perpetuate, but to which it has no authority to add."

Surely these extracts speak for themselves. The Church of Ireland may not see eye to eye with Bishop Gore in everything, but it will be an ill day for her when she would decline on that ground to listen to one whose counsel contains much wisdom.—Yours, etc.,

W. M. GIBSON.

Taney Rectory, Co. Dublin,
January 28th, 1928.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
At 7.45, and Wed. and Fri. Evgs. and Sat. Mat., A LIGHT COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
"HAY FEVER,"
Preceded by the One Act Play,
"A NIGHT AT AN INN."
To-morrow (Tues.), Thursday, and Sat. Evenings, A CROOK PLAY IN THREE ACTS,
"ASK BECCLES."
COLLEGE GALA NIGHTS Wednesday & Thursday.
NEXT WEEK—CARL BRISSON
IN A NEW MUSICAL PLAY,
"THE SWORDSMAN,"
BASED ON DUMAS' "THREE MUSKETEERS."
Produced by Oscar Asche.
WONDERFUL MALE CHORUS.
FULL LONDON COMPANY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 AND 9.
THE HARSAC PRODUCTIONS
PRESENT THE NEW COMEDY REVUE,
"ALL FUN."
THE SHOW THAT LIVES UP TO ITS TITLE.
All-Star Cast Includes
DAN RAYNER, Comedian,
PINKIE OLIVEN, JACK DAW and
12 O'SHEA GIRLS.
BOX OFFICE 11-4. 'PHONE 3208.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and FOLLOWING NIGHTS at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
"THE ELOQUENT DEMPSEY."
A Comedy in Three Acts by William Boyle.
BALLETS by NINETTE DE VALOIS and her PUPILS.
Booking at Theatre, 10.30 to 6, and at Clerys.
NEXT WEEK—"THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA," By G. B. SHAW.

THE CARLTON.
"THE BLONDE SAINT,"
With
LEWIS STONE and DORIS KENYON.
THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE. LIVIO PAVENELLI IN "THE MARRIAGE HOTEL."
SHOWING AT 6.50 and 9.5.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
LOUISE DRESSER and JASON ROBARDS
IN
"WHITE FLANNELS."
DAILY AT 2.10, 4.35, 7.0 and 9.25 p.m.
ANNA Q. NILSSON and KENNETH HARLAM
IN
"EASY PICKINGS."
DAILY AT 3.15, 5.40 and 8.5 p.m.

THE GRAFTON.
"THE OTHER WOMAN'S STORY"
(Adapted from an Actual Case in the American Courts),
With
ALICE CALHOUN, ROBERT FRAZER, HELEN LEE WORTHING, MAHLON HAMILTON.
SHOWING at 2.30, 4.45, 7, 9.15.

GRAND CENTRAL.
3 TILL 11.
"IS ZAT SO."
A FOX GIANT.

ROTUNDA PICTURES.
TO-DAY
"THE EMDEN."
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST NAVAL WAR PICTURE.
SEE THE TERRIFIC FIGHT BETWEEN THE EMDEN AND H.M.S. SYDNEY.
FULL EFFECTS.

'Phone 1758, 1759, PLAZA. and Book Your Table.
IRELAND'S SUPER BALLROOM.
"COME AND JOIN THE FUN."
DUBLIN'S FIRST SNOWBALL CARNIVAL,
Friday, February 3rd. Evening Dress. 8 p.m. till 12 p.m. Admission 5/-.
(Book your Table and buy Ticket to avoid disappointment.)
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8 p.m. till 12 p.m. Admission 2/6.
Saturday, 8 p.m. till 12 p.m. Dress optional. Admission 3/6.
Every Afternoon, 3.30 till 6 p.m. Admission 1/-.
Except Saturday .....Admission 1/6.
PETE LOW AND HIS PLAZA BAND.
Professional Partners always in Attendance.
Refreshments at City Prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
DRESSCUTTING.
You will soon have to consider your outfit for the Spring.
It is easy to make all your own garments, perfect in fit and appearance if you use
THE "HASLAM" SYSTEM OF DRESSCUTTING,
Which will be demonstrated by
MISS G. A. HASLAM
(MEDALLIST L.C.G.),
THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY
IN THE ENGINEERS' HALL, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN, at 3 and 7.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY,
IN THE RANELAGH HALL, SELSKAR SCHOOL, RANELAGH, at 3 p.m.; ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL, BLACKROCK, at 7.30 p.m.
Admission Free. Classes will be formed.
There will be an important display of Coats and Dresses made by pupils who have just finished a course of 12 lessons; and we should like you to see them.
No disappointments; no losses, we guarantee satisfaction to every pupil.
Ladies are cordially invited to the Lecture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
JULIA GALVIN, late of Verville, Clontarf, in the City of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, that the above-named, Julia Galvin, who died on the 2nd day of January, 1928, by her will dated the 20th day of May, 1926, appointed the Reverend James Nolan, of St. Columba's Church, Iona road, Glasnevin, Dublin, Parish Priest, and James Fagan, of 58 Rutland square, W. Dublin, Solicitor, her Executors, and bequeathed the following charitable legacies, that is to say: £100 to the Superioress of the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin; £100 to the Treasurer for the time being of the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra, Dublin; £100 to the Superior for the time being of Saint Vincent de Paul's Male Orphanage, Glasnevin, Dublin; £100 to the Superioress of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Saint Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin; £100 to the Superioress of the Magdalen Asylum, Lower Gloucester street, Dublin; £100 to the said Reverend J. Nolan, or to the Parish Priest at the time of her death, towards clearing off the debt due on Saint Columba's Church, Iona road, Dublin; £100 to the Saint Lawrence Catholic Home for Nurses, Rutland square, Dublin; and she bequeathed the following legacies for Masses for the repose of her soul and the souls of her parents, brothers, sisters and nephews—viz.: £50 to the Reverend J. Nolan, P.P.; £25 to the Reverend Patrick J. McGrath, C.C., Saint Columba's Church, Iona road, aforesaid; £25 to the Reverend Francis P. Quinn, C.C., Saint Columba's Church, aforesaid. And after payment of certain other pecuniary legacies in said will mentioned, she bequeathed the residue of her property to the said Reverend J. Nolan, or to the Parish Priest at the time of her death of Saint Columba's Church, aforesaid, towards clearing off the debt on said church.

And notice is hereby further given that probate of said will was, on the 25th day of January, 1928, granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, to the said Reverend James Nolan and James Fagan, the Executors named in said will.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1928.

JAMES FAGAN, Solicitor for said Executors, 58 Rutland square, W. Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and to all others whom it may concern.

Gazette Notice—Adjudication—Public Sittings.—17. SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
MICHAEL CASHMAN, of Broderick street, Midleton, in the County of Cork, Draper, was on the 25th day of January, 1928, adjudged Bankrupt.

Public Sittings will be held before the Court at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 17th day of February, 1928, and on Friday, the 2nd day of March, 1928, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, whereat the Bankrupt is to attend, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. Creditors may prove their debts, and, at the First Sitting, choose a Creditor's Assignee. At the Last Sitting the Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons having in their possession any property of the Bankrupt should deliver it and all debts due to the Bankrupt should be paid to A. G. Hollinshead, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, to whom creditors may forward their affidavits of debt.

W. A. T. CORBE, Court Registrar.
WILLIAM SMYTH and SON, Solicitors, 29 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin.

EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with Illustrations. Price Twopence.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
Archio Pitt presents another Wonderful Revue,
"SAFETY FIRST,"
In Eleven Scenes, some of which are
A POSITIVE REVELATION, BEING THE MOST REALISTIC EVER DEVISED.
A Brilliant Cast includes
WALTER AMNER,
ALEC TURNER, GEORGE HAMILTON, THE FAMOUS PITT GIRLS, NELLIS VICTOR, BEBE JOY, THE FAMOUS BUSBY BAND.
A RIOTOUS TORNADO OF JOYOUS FUN.

THE PAVILION.
DUN LAOGHAIRE ..... STARTING AT 3 o'clock.
ONLY HERE FOR 3 DAYS.
LON CHANEY and WILLIAM HAINES, in
"TELL IT TO THE MARINES."
Heroic Adventure and Hilarious Escapades. In America this film was voted to be the most popular shown in 1927.
"A Tonic and a Relaxation; it is Entertainment in the widest sense of the word."—"The Cinema."
SEE IT TO-DAY at 3.30, 6 and 8.40. Preceded by LUPINO LANE in "DRAMA DE LUXE," &c., &c.
THURS.—"ROSES OF PICARDY."

CAPITOL.
DUBLIN'S MECCA.
SECOND WEEK'S PRESENTATION OF THE SCREEN'S MOST PERFECT PICTURE,
"7th HEAVEN."
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
3 COMPLETE PERFORMANCES DAILY. 3.30, 6.15, and 9 o'clock.
ALEC B. FRYER AND HIS CAPITOLIANS PRESENT
CAPITOL TILLER GIRLS
IN CAPITOL PRESENTATION AND INTRODUCTORY SCENA.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
CHAMBER MUSIC RECITALS.
IN THE MEMBERS' HALL, BALLSBRIDGE,
TO-DAY (MONDAY), AT 3 P.M. AND 8.15 P.M.
THE BROSA STRING QUARTET.
Members' Free Admission—The 1928 Badge to be shown and Members' Special Admission Tickets handed to the attendant at the entrance. Members may introduce friends at 5/- each for a Single Recital.

DANCING.
PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT.
CHILDREN'S CLASSES UNTIL MAY.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE,
27 Adelaide Road.

ADELAIDE BALLROOM.
AVAILABLE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PRIVATE OR CLUB CINDERELLAS.
Booking Now for February, March, and April.
'PHONE 61788. 27 ADELAIDE ROAD.

SHIPPING.
ELLERMAN LINES.
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICES.
LIVERPOOL TO EGYPT, SUDAN INDIA AND CEYLON.
STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN.

STEAMER.	TONS.	DATE.	DESTINATION.
City of London	8,956	Feb. 2	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Hong Kong	9,671	Feb. 15	Bombay & Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Feb. 16	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Paris	10,900	Feb. 24	Bombay & Karachi
City of Harvard	7,071	Mar. 3	Calcutta
City of Baroda	8,421	Mar. 3	Bombay & Karachi
City of York	10,844	Mar. 14	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Canterbury	8,421	Mar. 20	Bombay & Karachi

aCalls Marseilles. bCalls Malta.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA

City of Alexandria	4,712	Feb. 18	Cape Town, Algoa B.
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 16	E. London, & Natal

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
LONDON: 104-5 Leadenhall st., E.C.3. Ave 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldg., Water st. Cent 3840
GLASGOW: 75 Bothwell street. Tel. Cent. 9232.

FRENCH LINE. C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YOR... IN SIX DAYS.
"PARIS" .....Feb. 15
"ILE DE FRANCE" .....Mar. 7
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, SPANISH MAIN a... PANAMA.
Pelican de Latouche, Jan. 30 Flandre.....Feb. 27.
WINTER CRUISES to the WEST INDIES.
Departures: DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY.
Cie Gen. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

ARMY PENSIONS ACTS, 1923 AND 1927.
DISABILITY PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.
FINAL NOTICE TO INTENDING APPLICANTS.
Those who are eligible to apply under the above Acts, and who have not already done so, are reminded that all claims on the prescribed form must be made to the Minister for Defence before 30th April next. Claims submitted subsequently cannot be entertained.
Full particulars as to the persons eligible to apply are set out in the notice exhibited outside Garda Siochana Stations and Post Offices.
Department of Defence, Dublin.
W.H.Co.
3.8.3260.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
EXAMINATION FOR JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES (4 VACANCIES).
An examination for Junior Assistants (Female) in the City of Dublin Public Libraries will be held on Tuesday, 29th March, 1928. Full particulars may be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office (Finance and General Purposes Section), City Hall, Dublin.
GERALD J. SHERLOCK,
Town Clerk's Office, Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin.
28th January, 1928. K.A.A.

DISBANDED R.I.C.
IMPORTANT
A MEETING OF DISBANDED MEN will be held at MILLS'S HALL, 8 MERRION ROW, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN, on MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1928, at 7 p.m. sharp, to consider suitable action on counsel's opinion recently circulated. It is hoped that each county will arrange to send a representative.
M. F. KENNY, Hon. Secretary.

THE REV. WM. PASCOE GOARD
AND
MR. JOHN LEECH, K.C., M.A.,
WILL LECTURE ON
OUR PLACE IN PROPHECY
AND
THE APPROACHING WORLD CRISIS,
IN THE
DUBLIN DIOCESAN HALL, UPR. BAGGOT ST.,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd and 3rd,
At 3 p.m. and 8 o'clock.
Chair will be taken:
Thursday Afternoon by The Rev. R. NORTHRIDGE
Thursday Evening by The Rev. J. GOCKETT.
Friday Afternoon by The Rev. R. NORTHRIDGE.
Friday Evening by The Rev. WM. DUNGAN.
ADMISSION FREE.

THE DUBLIN ARTISANS' DWELLINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.
12 and 13 William street, Dublin, 30th January, 1928.
Notice is hereby given that the Seventy-second Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday, the Seventh of February, 1928, at 3.0 o'clock, p.m., in their Offices, 12 and 13 William street, to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts; to declare a Dividend; to elect Directors and Auditor; and to transact such other Business as is incidental to an Ordinary General Meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from 7th prox. to 14th prox., both dates inclusive.
By Order,
M. P. FLOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION will be held at ALDINE HOUSE, 13 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, on TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1928, at 3.15 p.m., to receive the REPORT and ACCOUNTS of the Committee for the year 1927 and to elect members of the Committee and Auditors.
H. P. HUSSEY, Secretary.
28th January, 1928.

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX.

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Legal Notices	6	Vehicles	12
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THERE ARE SALES AND SALES
JUST AS THERE ARE MEN AND MEN.
IT IS HARD WE ADMIT TO RECOGNISE WHAT IS GENUINE AND WHAT IS HUMBUG.
ABOUT OUR SALE, WE STATE THE UNDISPUTABLE FACT,
VIZ.,
EVERY READY-TO-WEAR SUIT AND OVERCOAT WILL BE SOLD AT 30/- LESS THAN ITS USUAL PRICE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF IF THIS SALE IS GENUINE.
SALE ENDS SATURDAY, 4th FEB.
SPOT CASH ONLY.
THOMPSON'S,
TAILORS,
8 WESTMORELAND STREET.

THE ALL-IRELAND DONKEY PROTECTION SOCIETY,
DUBLIN BRANCH
PIONEER SOCIETY OF FREE VETERINARY TREATMENT IN IRELAND.
The above Society has
GIVEN 100 FREE VETERINARY TREATMENTS DURING 1927.
800 Lectures to Children on "The Proper Treatment of Animals" since 1913, in Dublin.
5,000 LECTURES IN IRELAND.
A large amount of humane literature and pictures. Assisted persons whose donkeys became incurable.
President, Dublin Branch: Lady Myles. Hon Sec.: Mrs. Jones, 93 Tritonville road, Sandymount. General Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Shewell, Power's Hotel, Kildare street, Dublin.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
AN OUNCE OF HELP IS WORTH A POUND OF PITY.

The Irish Times.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1928.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Fourteen members of the Opposition in the Northern House of Commons have issued a strong protest against the Government's proposal to abolish proportional representation.—(Page 7.)

At their meeting on Saturday last the Galway County Council promoted their Chief Clerk, Mr. Patrick Crowe, to the vacant office of Secretary to the Council.—(Page 5.)

Following a burglary in Youghal, County Cork, in the early hours of last Saturday morning, the Civic Guards later arrested two suspects as they were about to board the boat for Fishguard.—(Page 5.)

For the year 1927 the Free State's adverse balance of trade was £15,975,000, compared with £19,329,000 in 1926.—(Page 7.)

On Saturday night two men fired revolvers at Detective Harling, Dublin, as he was about to enter his house at Dartry. He returned the fire, and afterwards a civilian, who was shot in the head and died later in hospital, was found on the road.—(Page 7.)

Under doctor's care, Miss Curwen, of Dublin, the principal witness for the complainants, was still absent when the Croker Commission reassembled last Saturday, and she was excused from attendance for the purpose of cross-examination until this morning.—(Page 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales, at the dinner of the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association on Saturday night last, expressed a hopeful view of British trade prospects.—(Page 7.)

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Leicestershire on Saturday has stopped hunting in almost the whole of the Quorn country.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD

After spending yesterday at Atlantic City, Mr. Cosgrave and his party left Philadelphia for Ottawa last night.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING

At Belfast on Saturday last Ireland defeated France at Rugby football by 12 points to 8.—(Page 10.)

At Kempton Park on Saturday Beggar's End won the Cranford Handicap Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL

Pressure for loans in London Money Market eased off, and the final rate for advances over the week-end was 3 per cent. Discount rates were very firm.—(Page 3.)

Free State Trade.

For the first time since the establishment of the Irish Free State the trade figures for the year show distinctly encouraging signs. Until 1927 virtually every year told the same sad story of an increasing deficit in trade. Exports were shrinking and imports expanding steadily, and at one time it looked as if the readjustment of the national balance of trade was a hopeless task. The balance-sheet for 1927, however, proves that the downward process at last has been checked. Whereas for 1926 the adverse balance of trade reached the alarming figure of £19,329,000, it stood at £15,975,000 on December 31st, 1927. Within twelve months it has been reduced by more than £3,000,000, and there is every reason to hope that at the end of the present year it will show a further, and even more substantial, reduction. The secret of the change lies in the fact that, while exports are increasing, imports are being reduced. In 1926 the Free State imported goods to the total value of £61,286,000; last year their value fell to £60,826,000. Exports, on the other hand, rose from £41,185,000 in 1926 to £44,168,000 in 1927—an increase of almost £3,000,000, or over 7 *per cent.* This welcome improvement may be said to be due almost entirely to the success of Mr. P. J. Hogan's two Acts for the standardisation of butter and eggs and to the development of the pig and pork trade. The exports of butter during the year increased from £3,829,000 to £4,574,000, or nearly 20 *per cent.*, while egg exports rose from £2,809,000 to £3,039,000. Sales of fresh pork soared from £935,000 to £1,278,000, and pig exports increased from £1,700,000 to £2,317,000. Another interesting increase was in the case of fish. In 1926 fish exports came to £650,000, while they reached £821,000 last year. Unfortunately, there is another side to the picture. Cattle exports have fallen again. In 1926 they amounted to £12,153,000, whereas last year they failed to exceed £11,868,000. This drop is due to the heavy fall in prices; for, although the actual number of beasts exported was greater in 1927 than in 1926, its value was considerably less. Bacon exports also are down, from £2,769,000 to £2,264,000; there has been a fractional fall in porter and beer; and the plight of the distilleries is illustrated by a further drop in spirits exports from £176,000 to £156,000.

The reduction in imports also is a welcome sign. There has been a drop from £2,189,000 to £1,651,000 in the case of bacon—a fact which indicates that the Irish people at last are beginning to appreciate the quality of native produce; and imports of butter have fallen from £501,000 to £365,000. In the protected industries some strange results have been produced. Imports of overcoats have increased from £299,000 to £375,000, while those of men's and boys' suits have fallen from £327,000 to £254,000. In the cases of these two items, therefore, the position is virtually unchanged. Women's costumes have decreased from £792,000 to £589,000. The imports of boots and shoes remains very high. It fell during the year from £1,792,000 to £1,734,000; but the footwear tariff has been in operation for nearly four years, and by this time, if the 15 *per cent.* tariff were likely to justify itself, the annual imports of boots and shoes would have been far less than 390,000 dozen pairs. Imports of soap, which also is protected in the Free State, actually rose during the year from £341,000 to £362,000. Here again the effect of the tariff seems to be dubious. On the whole, however, the trade figures for 1927 are very satisfactory. They contain the old lesson for the Free State—namely, that in order to redress the adverse balance of trade, agricultural exports must be increased. Great Britain and Northern Ireland last year bought goods to the value of £41,000,000 from the *Saorstát*, and the economic salvation of the country lies in the development of this great trade. Tariffs do more harm than good. At best they are in the nature of national window-dressing; at worst they create a feeling of irritation among the people on whom the Free State depends entirely for its trade. We are very glad to learn that the Minister for Agriculture proposes next session to introduce a bill in *Dáil Eireann* to deal with pork as he already has dealt with butter and eggs. The progress that has been made since the quality of agricultural produce was improved proves the value of standardisation, and there is no doubt that much more can be done in the same way. The Free State seems to have turned the corner, and what is needed now is five years of hard work. Everything indicates that there will be an industrial revival in England before the end of the present year; if the Free State is ready to take advantage of it, the adverse balance soon will disappear.

Changing Pleasures.

In days when the world is being re-made—when change perplexes those who are concerned with manufactures, transport and all other phases of economic life—evidence that the very pleasures of humanity are in the melting-pot daily accumulates. One day it is librarians or publishers who affirm that the novel is falling from public favour; the next, it is theatrical persons who declare that the pantomime has lost its old appeal. Now we are being told that the music-hall is going the way that legitimate drama is said to have gone long since. Whatever justification there may be for these lamentations, it is obvious that new amusements have arisen to capture the favour of the multitude. The crowds that flock to the cinematograph theatre presumably must detract from the attendances at other houses of amusement; and "listening-in" assuredly must divert many a music-lover from the concert room. Yet we take leave to doubt whether the changes evident around us will result in the end of any form of amusement that has pleased in the past. It is observed in the field of transport that, despite the fears of the rash judgment, no mode of transport ever is rendered obsolete by the invention of new means. Progress does but diversify, allotting to every vehicle that has been useful in the past some restricted, but vital, place in the complex system of the future. Amusements, too, grow richer in variety, and every toy of the past has its devotees. Even the archer is with us still, and although chess no longer is a domestic game, known to every household, it has its world-wide associations, its international tournaments, and its exponents surpassing in skill even the giants of olden time. The pantomime proper was abandoned by virtually every West End theatre in London this year; but it lives again in *revue* all the year round. The music-hall has lost something of its popularity; yet, thanks to the demands of clubs, *cabarets* and picture theatres, there never was a time when variety performers were busier. It is reported, moreover, that melodrama is recovering favour among the humbler classes. A few recent successes in this *genre* have recalled the proudest days of fustian and thrill.

Research has investigated the origins of the legitimate drama. Every schoolboy to-day can discourse on the primitive religious functions of the theatre, on classical tragedy, the mystery play, the buskin and the mask. It would be interesting to explore the history of humbler forms of entertainment. Tradition dictates to the tumbler and the conjuror as well as to the actor of grave parts. In Ireland before Elizabeth bards composed the topical *crosantacht* which consisted of verses alternating with ridiculous "patter" in prose—the exact prototype of the modern comedian's lines. The acrobat, the magician and the clown may be traced as entertainers of kings in Ireland and other lands to early times. If our sophisticated tastes find less complete satisfaction in the performances of these, they still have their appeal to the younger folk, in whose intellectual growth the development of the race is epitomised; and they have their representatives who have carried the antique arts to unprecedented perfection. In the rise and fall of public favour, sport has been fortunate in recent years. That exceptional feats of skill and endurance have been recorded of late is even less significant than the general growth of sporting habits. Golf and lawn tennis alone have multiplied out of all measure since the Great War the proportion of people who regularly engage in exercises profitable to mind and body. Medical men humorously affirm that the golf ball has robbed them of a big part of their occupation, and has cheated the undertaker by making octogenarians of men whom lack of wholesome exercise was threatening to slay. There can be little doubt that if a stocktaking of national physique were required to be made in 1928 as it was between 1914 and 1918, it would reveal a substantial improvement in all classes of the population. Can it be that amusements rise and fall in public favour according as the need is felt to correct, by appropriate recreation, this or that defect in the national being?

The History of Beer.

The history of food and drink often has engaged the interest of poets and historians. Wine originally was the gift, or curse, of the god Bacchus. The secret of making heather ale was lost to mankind because, legend relates, the last two men who understood the process preferred to sacrifice their lives rather than to reveal the Pictish recipe for making it to another race. The humbler beverage, beer, has not been celebrated by poets as "a draught of Hippocrene," nor have lives been lost for it—on this side of the Atlantic—but it has a notable and surprisingly ancient history. Mr. John F. Gretton read an interesting paper at Uttoxeter recently in which he claimed that beer was brewed by the Babylonians as long ago as 7,000 B.C. The history of beer is connected with the beginnings of agriculture, and the bakers of Babylon and Egypt were the first brewers. When Cæsar invaded Britain the favourite drink of the Britons—as of the ancient Irish—was mead, but beer also was known. The Druids, it is said, acted as brewers. Tacitus states that it was common in Germany, and Pliny mentions its being prepared in Gaul—so that it appears to have been widely known both among the tribes of the north and the nations of the south. "Yuletide," Mr. Gretton says, really means "Ale-tide," and dates from early Christian times, when it was a custom to give presents of malt to the churchwardens at Christmas. Beer was brewed from the malt and sold to provide a fund for the poor of the parish. This fund remained, in one form or another, until the first poor law was instituted. At one time, when brewing was regarded in England as a domestic occupation, most of the brewers were women. There is a romantic story of a poor girl who came to London in the reign of Charles I. and got employment in a brewery. She married the brewer, who shortly afterwards died and left her a large fortune. Subsequently she married a lawyer named Edward Hyde, who became Earl of Clarendon, and was the grandfather of two Queens of England, Mary and Anne.

Road and Rail.

A hundred years ago it began to appear that railways were destined to become the principal means of passenger transport. A stupified generation beheld "Puffing Billy" at Newcastle-on-Tyne before Napoleon's return from Elba. The Stockton and Darlington Railway, with George Stephenson as engineer, was opened in 1825. A beginning was made with the construction of America's great railway system in 1828. Reviewing the hundred years' struggle between road and rail, the *Observer* points out the necessity of avoiding now the mistakes which were made in the first phase, and the superiority of compromise over vendetta in transport questions. At first it was prophesied that the roads were "finished." The breed of horses would vanish; farmers and inn-keepers all would be ruined; the cows would be poisoned by smoke and vapour. The excursion of Mr. Pickwick and his friends may have seemed, to those who first read about it, a final farewell to the English roads. When we read the fiction of a century ago we are reminded, however, of much more recent methods of travel. "A young man of genteel appearance provided himself with a ticket" in a "public carriage," which "was calculated to carry six regular passengers, besides such interlopers as the coachman could pick up on the way." This is not a description of a journey in one of the smaller 'buses, but of Mr. Lovel boarding the Edinburgh stage-coach, from Scott's "Antiquary." The development of road traffic on an extensive scale since the war is a curious instance of history's repeating itself, or, perhaps, it would be truer to say reversing itself. No doubt, road and rail both will play an important part in the next chapter of economic history, but it adds to the variety of travel that something may be seen of byways as well as of highways.

WELL-KNOWN SCIENTIST TO RETIRE.

SIR JAMES WALKER'S SERVICES TO CHEMISTRY.

Professor Sir James Walker, who has intimated he will retire at the end of this year from the Chair of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, has contributed much of value to modern chemistry.

Receiving his early training in chemistry at Edinburgh and Leipzig, after carrying out research work at Dundee, Professor Walker went to University College, London, as assistant to Sir William Ramsay. In 1894 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at University College, Dundee, and in 1908 succeeded Professor Crum-Brown in the Chair of Chemistry at Edinburgh University.

In the development of physical chemistry his work has covered a great range of subjects, and his "Introduction to Physical Chemistry," originally published in 1899, and now in its tenth edition, has never been superseded.

Professor Walker is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and at present on the Council of that body. He was president of the Chemical Society in 1921-23, and has acted on various committees set up by the Government to investigate chemical problems. Honoured by St. Andrews in 1895, with the degree of LL.D., he was knighted in 1921.

I have arrived at the conclusion that it does not matter twopence how you spell a word provided everybody knows what it is.—The Bishop of Manchester.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The Duke and Duchess of York will be present to-night at the annual carnival ball of the National Association of Street Traders, which will be held in the Finsbury Town Hall. An interesting programme has been arranged, and during the evening a doll dressed as the "Pearly Prince" will be presented to the Duchess for Princess Elizabeth. Their Royal Highnesses have promised to attend the Empire Day ball which is being organised in aid of University College Hospital.

The Duke of Connaught attended the *Thé Dansant* in aid of the Queen Victoria Hospital which was held at Monte Carlo last week. The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Wiseman Keogh, O.B.E., and Sir Frank and Lady Popham Young received His Royal Highness. There was a large attendance, and several hundred people were unable to obtain admission.

Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll continues to derive much benefit from her stay at St. Jean, Cap Ferrat, where she gave a luncheon party last Friday. Her guests included the Duke of Connaught, Admiral Burrage, U.S.A. Navy; Mrs. and Miss Burrage and Major Berkeley Levett.

The King and Queen of Denmark will leave Copenhagen in about ten days' time for the South of France, and are expected to spend three weeks at the Hotel des Pins, Cannes. The Queen Dowager of Rumania has returned to Bucharest from Belgrade, where she was staying with the King and Queen of the Serbs and Croats. Last week she attended the christening of her grandson, Prince Tomislau of Yugoslavia.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester have returned to London from the South of France. The Marchioness of Carisbrooke is expected to return to London to-day. The Countess of Granard has arrived at Forbes House, London, from Ireland. Lord and Lady Rodney returned to London last Saturday from Canada. Other arrivals in London include the Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Mary Meade, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Lady Lilian Wemyss, Lady Leconfield, Lady Walston, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Major and Lady Betty Trafford, Sir John, Lady and Miss Norton-Griffiths.

The Earl of Balfour and Miss Betty Balfour postponed their departure from Whittinghame last week, and are not expected to return to London for about a fortnight. The Earl of Ava and Viscount Furneaux will act as joint editors of the *Oxford University Magazine*, which will be revived this week.

The Marchioness of Bute and her family will leave England shortly for Spain and will spend some time at San Roque. Lord and Lady Stafford have left for a trip to Ceylon and Burmah and will be away for three months. Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Duff have sailed for Algiers. Sir Nevile and Lady Beatrix Wilkinson have left London for the United States, *en route* for San Francisco. The Hon. Dorothy Pickford has sailed in the ss. Gloucestershire for Egypt and India.

The Earl of Warwick, who was taken ill shortly after his arrival in Brighton at Christmas, is now seriously indisposed, and has been taken to a nursing home at Hove, where his condition gives cause for anxiety. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Sebag-Montefiore is progressing favourably after the operation which she underwent recently.

The Honble. Lady de C. Wheeler has arrived in Dublin from Switzerland, where she has been spending the Christmas holidays with her children.

A marriage has been arranged between Edward Achilles Daunt, eldest son of the Rev. E. S. Daunt, of Greystones, Co. Wicklow, and Lilian Vane, second daughter of the late Hon. J. Webb, Minister for Agriculture, New South Wales, and Mrs. Webb, Melbourne, and will take place on Wednesday, 1st of February, at Sourton Church, Bridestowe, Devon. The reception to be held at the residence of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., and Lady Hamilton, Collaven Manor, Bridestowe, Devonshire.

Miss Ada Boyland, F.R.G.S., has left Monkstown for the winter sports.

Expert Treatment for the Skin, Hair and Eyes can be had from one of Eleanor Adair's personally trained beauty specialists who is now permanently attached to the staff of Switzers Hairdressing Saloons. Madam Adair's famous "Ganesh" Preparations are also obtainable at Switzers.

There are Ciro jewels to harmonise with every toilette. Their realism is astounding and the artistry of the settings a revelation in jewel-craft. Obtainable in Dublin only at the Ciro Salon, Switzers.

Last two days of Sale. Ruthless reductions in all departments.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South Great George's street.

Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin, and Salthill Hotel, Monkstown, now offering special winter terms. Meals interchangeable between both hotels. For particulars apply Manager.

Wedding Presents. A fine selection of New Goods.—Chancellor, 7 Grafton street.

Madame Renée is this week showing New Spring Goods.—51a Dawson street.

Miss Tanner has returned with smart Hats for Spring.—Tanner and Shire, 11 Wicklow st.

Spring Suits at Slyne's! We are copying all our new models at specially low prices just now between the seasons.—Slyne's, Ltd, 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS IN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Verry-Storey, Miss L. R. Jait, Howard Huston, R. J. Kelly, E. Herbert Catt, E. B. Willis, Mrs. A. Bernsley.
Departures.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Huggard, Miss A. F. O'Reilly, A. Victor Spence, Philip Owen, R. W. Wolfe, Mrs. A. J. Orr, the Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Gardiner, S. Benwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R.

ADVERSE BALANCE DOWN TO £15,975,000.

FREE STATE'S TRADE IN 1927.

RISE OF NEARLY £3,000,000 IN EXPORTS.

VALUE OF IMPORTED GOODS FALLS BY £460,000.

A REMARKABLE improvement in the trade of the Irish Free State is revealed in the statistics for 1927 that were issued by the Ministry for Industry and Commerce last Saturday.

The most striking fact in the return is that the adverse trade balance, which reached £19,329,000—its highest point—on December 31st, 1926, has fallen by over three millions. At the end of last year it stood at £15,975,000, the lowest point since 1924.

ADVERSE BALANCE.

LOWEST FOR FOUR YEARS.

The Free State's adverse trade balances for the past four years were:—

1924	£17,306,000
1925	£18,769,000
1926	£19,329,000
1927	£15,975,000

The fall is explained by the reduction of imports and the increase of exports during the year. During 1926 the total value of imports into the Free State was £61,286,000 and in 1927 £60,826,000, a decrease of £460,000. Exports of Irish Free State produce amounted to £41,185,000 in 1926 and £44,168,000 in 1927, an increase of £2,983,000. Re-exports fell from £771,000 in 1925 to £684,000 last year.

Briefly stated, the Free State paid £460,000 less for imported goods in 1927 than in 1926, and received nearly £3,000,000 more for exports. These figures include dutiable and non-dutiable goods sent by parcels post.

INCREASED EXPORTS.

During 1927 there was an increase in the exports of most commodities, and in some instances the rise was remarkable, as the following table shows:—

	1926. £	1927. £
Pigs	1,693,050	2,317,756
Fresh Pork	935,755	1,278,596
Fish	650,650	820,978
Cream	321,971	502,856
Butter	3,829,636	4,574,414
Eggs	2,909,059	3,059,225
Wool	660,063	953,994

The increase in butter exports must be attributed to the operation of the Dairy Produce Act, and the increased demand for Irish eggs to the Agricultural Produce (Eggs) Act. The opening of dead meat factories in Drogheda and Waterford are among the factors which accounted for the increased exports of fresh pork.

The total of imports and exports for the twelve months, excluding non-dutiable goods sent by parcel post, are indicated in the following summary:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Great Britain:		
1926	39,216,520	33,590,915
1927	39,215,903	36,559,770
Northern Ireland:		
1926	6,158,377	5,330,486
1927	6,210,746	4,634,190
Other Countries:		
1926	14,856,066	1,304,483
1927	13,699,538	1,802,019
Totals:		
1926	60,230,972	40,225,904
1927	59,126,037	43,155,979

It will be seen that Great Britain and Northern Ireland bought between them over £41,000,000 worth of Free State goods, or about twenty-three times more than was purchased by all the other countries combined.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

After Great Britain and Northern Ireland the United States was the Free State's best customer. To that country the Free State exported £435,648 worth of goods, and bought from it £4,621,189 worth. Exports to Germany totalled £120,025, and imports therefrom £1,499,285. Trade with other countries was as follows:—

	Exports. £	Imports. £
Argentina	3,945	2,502,741
Canada	45,717	1,119,601
Holland	115,072	651,119
Belgium	125,562	701,322
Sweden	2,195	460,567
France	76,179	765,702
Australia	6,749	580,999
Czecho-Slovakia	70	134,297
Latvia	—	85,410
Russia	—	67,285

In the cases of only three countries did Free State exports exceed imports, and all were British Dominions. To South Africa the Free State sent £21,038 worth of goods and bought only £335 worth; from New Zealand the Free State took commodities to the value of £978 and sent £36,056 worth; India sent goods valued at £9,113 worth, and purchased in return goods to the value of £85,854.

CHIEF IMPORTS.

The values of the chief imports into the Free State during the two years are shown in the following table:—

	1926. £	1927. £
Horses	1,281,252	1,129,522
Bacon	2,189,028	1,651,504
Butter	1,030,839	564,917
Wheat	3,585,681	4,011,116
Maize	2,462,220	2,792,314
Wheaten Flour	3,103,064	3,084,634
Bread and Buns	219,582	220,627
Tea	2,508,553	2,461,468
Sugar	1,596,489	1,464,747
Beer and Ale	181,925	179,700
Spirits	205,145	202,052
Wines	351,480	266,017
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	513,032	669,488
Tobacco (manufactured)	50,202	46,621
Coal	3,422,283	3,672,165
Machinery	1,665,272	1,336,231
Electrical Goods	450,240	385,548
Motor Cars (Touring)	644,533	638,780
Motor Cars (Commercial)	58,963	235,628
Motor Car Parts	495,968	395,754
Wool	88,741	103,586
Overcoats	298,991	374,980
Men's and Boys' Suits	327,427	284,444
Women's and Girls' Costumes	735,705	589,234
Boots and Shoes	1,792,394	1,734,352
Hosiery, all kinds	924,876	986,461
Other Apparel	1,275,424	1,243,646
Paper and Cardboard	1,037,234	1,098,104
Candles	16,216	12,247
Books and Newspapers	567,104	606,844
Soap	341,640	362,371
Matches	50,943	47,147

HOME CONSUMPTION.

There was a gratifying fall in the imports of bacon and butter, which indicates that the home article is being more largely consumed. Imports of flour, beer and ale, and spirits show little change, but unmanufactured tobacco has risen appreciably. The large increase in the imports of commercial motor cars is, no doubt, due to the development of the bus and lorry traffic on the roads, the number of vehicles of these classes imported having risen from 238 in 1926 to 721 in 1927.

Despite the import duty on wearing apparel, imports of overcoats went up from 248,185 to 333,244, while their values increased correspondingly. In most of the other classes of clothing there was a marked fall in imports.

Boots and shoes show little decrease; for 400,936 dozen pairs came into the Free State in 1926 and 390,857 dozen pairs during 1927. Imports of candles dropped substantially, but 131,209 cwts. of soap was imported last year, as against 127,153 cwts. during 1926.

FEWER CATTLE.

Among the chief exports of Free State produce and manufactures were:—

	1926. £	1927. £
Cattle	12,155,251	11,858,640
Sheep	1,231,556	1,325,203
Horses	2,170,054	2,211,545
Bacon	2,769,321	2,264,971
Dead Poultry	653,516	709,451
Biscuits	587,543	645,369
Porter, Beer and Ale	4,956,856	4,944,694
Spirits	176,466	156,456
Hides and Skins	427,254	528,782
Feathers	93,851	130,757
Books and Newspapers	118,416	145,769

Exports of cattle, bacon and biscuits all show a decline, though not of a serious character. Porter and ale fell slightly, as did spirits. There were satisfactory increases, however, in the exports of sheep, poultry, hides and skins, feathers, books and newspapers.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN DUBLIN.

ARMED ATTACK ON A DETECTIVE.

CIVILIAN FOUND SHOT.

An exchange of shots between a Dublin detective and two armed men on last Saturday evening resulted in the death of a young man whose name is stated to be Timothy Coghlan, of 24 Ring street, Inchicore.

At about half-past six o'clock Detective Harling was returning to his home, Wood Park Lodge, Dartry. As he was walking past St. Kevin's Park he noticed two men standing on the footpath at the corner of the park. Something in their movements aroused his suspicions of their intentions and he stood to watch them for a moment, and they turned and walked a few steps in the opposite direction.

ATTACK OPENED.

He went on towards his house, taking the precaution of holding his revolver in readiness in case of attack. As he was turning in at his gate he heard two shots behind him from the direction in which he had seen the two men. He turned and fired and there was a brisk exchange of shots.

He had got a few steps inside his gate when one of the men rushed across the road after him, firing as he came. The detective fired again and saw the man fall.

DYING MAN FOUND.

When he reached his own door his brother-in-law, a soldier, Private Thomas Radican, who was in the house at the time, rushed past him, having heard the shots, and when he went down to the gate he found a man lying bleeding on the footpath with a wound in his forehead over the eye and another on the crown of his head. Beside him lay an automatic pistol and there were three empty cartridges lying near.

When the pistol was examined later there were five live rounds in the magazine. It was very dark and the soldier saw nothing of the second man.

ASSISTANCE CALLED.

Detective Harling, who had escaped injury, telephoned to Portobello Barracks for the military ambulance to remove the wounded man, who was unconscious, and had Father Hurley, of the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, brought to the spot as soon as possible, where the wounded man was anointed. Dr. Kerrigan came along with the ambulance from Portobello, and, having rendered first aid, had Coghlan, who was still unconscious, taken to the Meath Hospital, where he died at about 8 o'clock.

It was obvious from the first that recovery was impossible owing to the nature of the wounds. It is stated that a card found on the man bore his name and address as given above.

HUNT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Before the wounded man had been removed a body of detectives, under Superintendents Ennis and O'Driscoll, had arrived, in response to Detective Officer Harling's communication with Pearse Street Detective Division, and the neighbourhood round the scene of the occurrence was searched for the missing man. The search went on during all the night, with no result, and inquiries were being pursued all day yesterday.

The affair caused great consternation in the district, which is a quiet, residential neighbourhood.

The inquest on the body of Coghlan will be held in the Meath Hospital to-day at 12 o'clock.

MEN DETAINED AND RELEASED.

During the course of their investigations into the occurrence the detectives detained three young men, who were shortly afterwards released.

PIER PAVILION BURNED.

DOG GIVES FIRE ALARM.

A fire early yesterday destroyed the pier pavilion at Lytham, Lancashire, and burned to death a dog, two canaries and a goldfinch. Built about thirty-three years ago, the pavilion, a wooden structure on an iron framework, has been used lately for cinema performances.

The outbreak was discovered by the caretaker, Mr. John Evans, who, awakened at 3 a.m. by the barking and whining of one of his two Yorkshire terriers, opened his bedroom door and was met by a rush of smoke and flame.

He summoned the brigade and tried to put out the fire with buckets of water and chemicals, but, fanned by a strong breeze, it got beyond him and quickly reduced the pavilion to ashes, the firemen having to concentrate on saving the rest of the pier.

Evans managed to rescue the dog which gave the alarm, but lost his other pets.

NIAGARA FALLS FROZEN.

GREAT SNOWFALL IN NEW YORK.

From "The Times" Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

An emergency force of 3,500 shovellers was organised in New York yesterday to clear the streets, which had been made dangerous by the snow, which began to fall in the morning, and continued all day and most of the night.

Seven deaths in the Great Lakes region are due, directly or indirectly, to the storm. The Niagara Falls are almost entirely frozen; only a thin and comparatively silent trickle of water was flowing yesterday.

FRENCHWOMAN'S REVENGE.

HUSBAND TRAPPED IN A WELL.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday.

A wife's vengeance is the talk of the village of Bellevue, near Limoges. Pretending that she had let her shopping bag fall into the well, the woman asked her husband to climb down and rescue it for her.

This he obligingly did, but when he had reached the water level she began to bombard him with great stones. He used a bucket as a shield, and pretended to collapse, after which the bombardment ceased.

Eventually he succeeded in climbing out, and took refuge with a neighbour, who sent for the police. His wife when arrested merely explained that she wanted to be revenged for a slap that her husband had given her.

TRAIN OVER BRIDGE.

52 PASSENGERS KILLED IN BURMA.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

RANGOON, Sunday.

According to the latest information available, of the twenty-eight passengers injured in Friday's accident to the down Mandalay-Rangoon train, twelve who were taken to Kyauktaga Hospital have all died. This brings the known death-roll to fifty-two.

The accident, which occurred at a spot about 100 miles from here, resulted in the engine, two luggage vans, and three third class bogeys with passengers going over a bridge.

One luggage van and several third-class coaches were piled up in the bed of the stream beneath the bridge where the disaster occurred, all being completely smashed.

There were no casualties among the first and second class passengers, the victims being mostly Indians and Burmans.

MR. COSGRAVE IN A SNOWSTORM

WHERE WASHINGTON'S ARMY WINTERED.

IRISH UNITY.

SCENES AT BANQUET IN PHILADELPHIA.

OFF TO OTTAWA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday.

All the political, industrial, municipal and judicial leaders of Pennsylvania honoured President Cosgrave at the great banquet given here last night by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

His introduction by the City Solicitor, Mr. Ryan, Pennsylvania's silver-tongued orator, was preceded by an enthusiastic scene, when he was adopted as a member of the Sons of St. Patrick. The only other person to have received this honour was George Washington.

There is no doubt that the large unseen audience who listened in to the proceedings on their wireless sets must have sensed Mr. Cosgrave's emotion (which was apparent to all of us who were present) when he returned his heartfelt thanks to the gathering at the banquet.

"We can make treaties with whom we will," he said, "and we hope that it will not be long before our relations will be placed on a treaty basis."

UNITY.

There was a further great demonstration of enthusiasm when he referred to the question of partition in Ireland.

"I believe," Mr. Cosgrave assured his large audience, "that time is a great healer, and that peace and charity on both sides will provide the true remedy. In the meantime we in Ireland are living in absolute peace and concord. Political separation makes no difference whatever in the essential and unbreakable unity of the Irish nation."

Having told the story of the economic progress of the Free State since it was established during a time of civil war, Mr. Cosgrave declared his determination to keep alive the Irish language, in the belief that it is the proper and natural medium for the development and elevation of the Irish mind.

He concluded by expressing his pride in the country and the inspiring faith the Irish people had that the country had a great future.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

Mr. Ryan, Philadelphia's City Solicitor, in an inspiring speech, urged that American business was being run by Irishmen. He named them one by one, and ended by declaring that "what Irishmen have done in America they will do at home."

Among those present at the banquet were Cardinal Dougherty, the President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (who is a Protestant), and the President of the Society of St. George.

Before he was able to leave the banqueting hall Mr. Cosgrave had to sign his name to hundreds of menu cards. It is estimated that he was called upon for over 800 autographs.

IN A SNOWSTORM.

Early in the day Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Fitzgerald and the rest of the party visited the storm-swept Valley Forge, famous because it was there that Geoge Washington wintered his tattered Army, which included the Mad Anthony Wayne and his barefooted Irish irregulars.

"How appropriate is the day," declared President Cosgrave, indicating the heavy snowstorm, which was raging when the party reached the valley, the scene of that winter encampment of a hundred and fifty years ago.

Standing bareheaded in the blinding snow, Mr. Cosgrave placed a wreath on Wayne's tomb.

During the day he also laid a wreath on the statue of Wannamaker, who did so much to relieve distress in Ireland during the famine of 1879.

As the party were passing Borromeo Seminary the cassock-clad students rushed out into the snow and demanded a speech from Mr. Cosgrave, and when he stood up in the car and addressed them he had a tremendous reception.

AN INCIDENT.

There was a dramatic incident when Mr. Cosgrave made a brief call upon Cardinal Dougherty. Just as the President was leaving the Cardinal's residence a woman was seen to raise her umberlla and she aimed a blow at Mr. Cosgrave. A member of the President's party, however, intervened, and the umbrella fell on his shoulder.

President Cosgrave's police guard hurried away the woman, who shouted: "You murdered my nephews." The local authorities stated that they believed that the woman was mentally unbalanced.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

To-day President Cosgrave and the rest of the party spent a few hours in Atlantic City, which, like Philadelphia, was buried in snow. In both cities large armies of workers are engaged in clearing the streets. His sightseeing tour of the famous holiday resort of Atlantic City occupied the time between eleven this morning and three o'clock this afternoon. He was escorted by the Mayor, Mr. Anthony Roffu, and civic officials, who had earlier given him an enthusiastic welcome.

The Irish Free State party surveyed the famous boardwalk seated in rolling chairs, and were greeted by merrymaking throngs all along the way.

The President declared "the city beautiful."

OFF TO OTTAWA.

Before the party left Philadelphia at seven o'clock this evening for Ottawa Cardinal Dougherty blessed Mr. Cosgrave, and, in wishing him success, prayed that he would live to see Ireland united.

It is expected that the presidential party will detrain for a short time at New York on the journey to Ottawa.

COLLISION NEAR THE ISLE OF MAN.

TRAWLER'S CREW TAKEN TO DERRY.

Four of the crew of the Danish fishing boat Katrine, whose vessel met with an accident yesterday morning, were brought to Derry in the evening.

The Katrine, a motor boat, was at anchor near Bahoma lightship, near the Isle of Man, when a collision occurred with the Heysham boat Thistle, with cargo and passengers, for Derry.

The collision took place during a dense fog. The Katrine was struck on the starboard side and badly damaged. The Thistle suffered no damage.

Three of the fishing boat crew were in their bunks, from which they were thrown. They scrambled through a hole in the deck caused by the collision. Four men were pulled into the Thistle and provided with clothing. On arrival at Derry the crew were brought to the Sailors' Rest, where they remained last night.

Goodman Matheson, aged 40, and Martin Jensen, aged 18, two of the crew, were treated at the infirmary for slight bruises.

IRELAND'S RUGBY VICTORY.

DUBLIN'S INVASION OF BELFAST.

AN EXCITING GAME.

From a Special Correspondent.

Fifteen hundred Dubliners went to Belfast by train on Saturday to see the Rugby match between Ireland and France, and came home that evening very well satisfied with their day. When we were leaving Amiens street in the morning it was raining steadily, and a telegram from Belfast conveyed the sad news that the weather was equally unpleasant in the North; but for once fortune was kind, and as soon as we crossed the border a burst of bright sunshine assured us that we should not have the awful experience which we had at the Scots match at Lansdowne road last year. As a matter of fact, the weather in Belfast was excellent, and there was an almost summery atmosphere at Ravenhill, where a large crowd—but nothing like as large as the Lansdowne road crowd—had assembled.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

The band of the Royal Ulster Constabulary was in attendance, and the ground seemed to be in good condition—although an official told me that it had been under water on the previous day—when the French team, smart and cheerful as ever, took the field. I often wonder what Frenchmen think of the way in which Irish bands play the *Marseillaise*. So far, I have never heard it played over here with that "jizz" which is so essential to its proper enjoyment, and, while the Royal Ulster Constabulary band played it better than many other Irish bands that I have heard, it did not make you want to throw your hat into the air, which is the effect that the *Marseillaise* should, and does, have on all properly constituted crowds.

The game was highly exciting, and, while the football was not of the highest international standard, there was plenty of incident to make the interested onlooker hold his breath. The teams were fairly evenly matched; both sides played clean, if hard, football, in the course of which hard knocks were given and taken in a fine sporting spirit, and every man on the field seemed to be giving of his best. This, after all, is the test of a good game, and, judged by this standard, Saturday's match was excellent. The French, as usual, were full of pluck and dash.

A FINE TRY.

Little Henri Behotéguy, with his *beret basque*, bearing a striking resemblance in build and gait to J. W. Stewart, the Irish full-back, was, I think, a newcomer to Ireland, and there were times when he gave us some anxious moments. His try was a beauty. He completely bamboozled the Irish defence; and when the crowd cheered his effort just as warmly as if it had been done by one of our own men, the whole French team stood to attention and saluted. Incidents of this kind are the life's blood of Rugby football, and one feels proud to know that the Irish crowd has no superior in its generous recognition of opposing merit.

It was by no means a great game; but it held the interest of the spectator from start to finish. From the Rugby point of view, I should imagine, its most striking feature was the failure of the Irish team to kick goals. There were four tries, and at least three possible penalties; yet none of them was converted—and this with George Stephenson on the field! He tried, Pike tried, Ganly tried, and somebody else tried; but somehow it would not come off, and the ball went everywhere but between the posts.

Apart from this, there was little outstanding in the game. Little Arigho, of Lansdowne, surprised everybody by scoring two tries, one of which was a most spectacular performance; "Joe" Stewart, who plays for North of Ireland 2nd XV., was rather a revelation to the critics; and Ganly, of Monkstown, who got a nasty blow in the face during the game, played "like a book."

STRONG DEFENCE.

On the French side the two Behotéguys played well, although their performance hardly seemed to justify the Waratahs' statement that they were the two best centres in Europe; and a couple of forwards were excellent. The pace was fairly fast throughout. The Frenchmen never relaxed their efforts to snatch victory from that sterling Irish defence, and although much the greater part of the play in both halves was almost on the invaders' line, most of us were relieved when the final whistle went.

A scrum had just been formed almost under the Irish goal posts. Of course, the Irish forwards probably would have got the ball and rushed it up the field; but there always was the chance that it might have come out on the French side, and with little Behotéguy in readiness to drop a goal, or make another of his mystifying changes from one foot to another which got him his try, anything might have happened.

A dropped goal would have meant a draw, and a converted try a win for France; but there is no doubt that the better team won, and with ordinary luck in place-kicking should have won by a considerably greater margin of points.

MATCH SCRATCHED.

FOOTBALL TEAM HOAXED.

The Richmond Rugby team failed to fulfil a fixture with the Leicester Club on the ground of the latter club last Saturday, and several thousands of spectators, who had been admitted to the ground, had their money returned. The Leicester Club thought that cup-tie special trains had delayed the Richmond players, but inquiries showed that no trains had been held up.

Two Richmond players turned up, but they had come from Birmingham during the morning and knew nothing of the whereabouts of the rest of the team.

Interviewed in London on Saturday night, Mr. H. O'Brien, a former captain of the Richmond Club, said: "I accompanied the full Richmond team to St. Pancras to catch the 11.45 train to Leicester. When he arrived at the station Mr. M. L. Maley, the acting captain, was handed a telegram, "Match scratched," addressed to him on the train. I also read it, and as it led us to believe that the match had been "scratched" we went to see the Waratahs. H. L. V. Day, of Leicester, who was to have travelled on the same train, also had this information, and, so far as I know, he did not go.

"This evening we saw Mr. F. D. Prentice, of Leicester, and were surprised to hear from him that the Leicester team and a large crowd warted for us till four o'clock, and that tney were mystified in Leicester why we did not turn up. The whole thing appears to be a hoax."

FATAL INOCULATION.

ELEVEN CHILDREN DEAD.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

SYDNEY, Sunday.

In conformity with the decision of a Bundaberg Borough Council to render children in the borough immune from diphtheria, medical officers inoculated a batch last Friday with serum, it is stated, from the Commonwealth Health Department. Since then eleven of the children have died and six are in a very critical condition. There is a panic in the district. Medical assistance is being rushed to the district from Brisbane.

THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

CHANGE IN SYSTEM OF ELECTION.

OPPOSITION'S PROTEST.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELFAST, Sunday.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by fourteen members of the Opposition in the Northern House of Commons against the Government's proposal to introduce legislation before the next election to abolish proportional representation and establish single member constituencies.

The manifesto declares that proportional representation was put in the Act of 1920 as a safeguard for minorities.

It is intended to abolish this system, says the manifesto, not because it worked badly, but for the purpose of securing only two parties in the Northern Parliament—Protestant and Catholic. "By this means there would be brought about a revolting revival of those insane hatreds and appalling sectarian divisions which have cursed and disfigured our public life in the past."

The manifesto concludes with the declaration that if the attempt succeeds "it may be our unhappy lot to see the opening of a blacker chapter in the oft-times saddened story of our Northern land than any of those unpleasant ones which we had fondly hoped had been for ever closed."

The manifesto is signed by fourteen of the seventeen members of the Opposition who have taken their seats, representing Nationalist, Labour, Independents, Unionists and Farmers. The names of Colonel Woods and Mr. Thomas Henderson (Independent Unionists) and Mr. Basil McGuckin (Nationalist, Derry) are not appended. Neither are the names of Mr. de Valera or Mr. E. Donnelly, who have not yet taken their seats in the Northern Parliament.

THE MANIFESTO.

APPEAL TO "LOVERS OF FAIR PLAY."

The manifesto is as follows:—

To the People of the Six Counties—

The time has at length arrived when we feel ourselves compelled to put before the people of Northern Ireland, and, indeed, before all lovers of fair play everywhere, the position of minorities under Lord Craigavon's Government. We speak as the elected representatives of every minority in the Northern Parliament, and these minorities constitute almost one-half of the population. On their behalf it is imperative on us to place the public in possession of some of the more glaring injustices perpetrated in pursuance of a set policy which seeks to reduce minority representation to hopeless impotence, to drive every exponent of independent opinion out of the Northern Parliament, and to revive and perpetuate those sectarian divisions and dissensions which all honest and sincere men of every creed and class had hoped would disappear under the influence of self-government, based on democratic principles.

After the last general election the representatives of the largest minority, representing one-third of the population, went into the Northern Parliament, and, although opposed to the idea of two Parliaments and two Governments in Ireland, showed themselves prepared to accept the *status quo* and to work in harmony with every other section for the best interests of Northern Ireland, the prosperity of its people, and the welfare of its trade, industry and commerce, and, as far as possible, to create a public opinion among their friends in support of this ideal.

THE 1920 ACT.

The Act of 1920, which brought into existence the Parliament of Northern Ireland, explicitly envisaged a constitution under which minorities would have fair play and adequate opportunity to voice their views. Proportional representation was set up as a safeguard for minorities. Through proportional representation those minorities had been enabled to return representatives to expound their grievances and endeavour to secure redress, and the number of these members was approximately in proportion to the numerical strength of the different minorities. Thus not only Nationalists, but Labour, Independent Unionists, ex-Service men and representatives of the unbought tenants were enabled to have their own point of view explained and emphasised in the Parliament.

As a result of this eminently fair system of representation Lord Craigavon's Government came into power with a party of thirty-three supporters out of a House of fifty-two; all other sections combined numbering nineteen. In a number of constituecies at the last general election the Independent members headed the poll by overwhelming majorities.

RELENTLESS WAR.

Since the Parliament met the minority representatives have done their best by reasoned criticism and a policy of moderate and constructive opposition to discharge their functions and carry out their duties as members of Parliament on constitutional lines. How have they been met? A relentless war has been waged against them by a rich and strongly entrenched Government, backed by a powerful political machine, directed and controlled by men still embittered by the passions and hatreds of the past. These engineers of intolerance are absolutely determined, as far as in them lies, to stifle the voice of every minority in Parliament and to rob them of all influence within the legislature.

During the last three years there have been as many bills passed in the Northern Parliament in Belfast as in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster in the same period; and in all that time not a single amendment has been accepted by the Northern Government from any member or any section of the minority.

And now, at a time of great industrial depression, instead of utilising all their energies to build up trade, discover new outlets for industrial activity, and cope with the still grave and unsettled problem of unemployment in an area which has been more gravely affected in this respect than almost any other in these countries, Lord Craigavon and his Ministerial colleagues devote themselves almost nightly to a fierce political propaganda seeking to fan into flame ancient hatreds and embitter old asperities. All this hideous campaign of intolerance and wrong now seeks its culminating triumph in the abolition of Proportional Representation which the British Legislature embodied in the Act of 1920, and which was intended for and by the minority accepted as a safeguard of their meagre rights.

WORKED WELL.

This it is proposed to do, not because proportional representation has worked badly—for it has worked well—but in order to carry out the declared desire of Lord Craigavon in his speech at a luncheon of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council, that "in this area of ours there is really only room for two parties." That is to say, a Protestant party and a Catholic party. By this means, should so sinister a purpose succeed, there would be brought about a revolting revival

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5.)

LATE NEWS.

ITALIAN POETESS ARRESTED.

SURPRISE IN MILAN.

From "The Times" Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday.

Signora Amalia Gulielminetti, the well-known Italian poetess, was arrested yesterday in Turin. Her arrest, which caused a great sensation, particularly in literary circles, has only an indirect political bearing.

A few days ago another Italian writer, who, under the *nom de plume* of Pittigrilli, wrote a number of highly-flavoured novels against the Fascist *regime* and the Duce, which had a wide and undeserved popularity immediately after the war, was arrested and charged with offences against the Fascist *régime* and the Duce.

He succeeded, however, in proving his innocence. The accusation was based on certain expressions contained in letters that he had once sent to Signora Gulielminetti at a time when they were friends.

He proved that the incriminating expressions were a forgery, and had been added to his letters in order to compromise him. Pittigrilli was then set free and Signora Gulielminetti arrested while, it is stated, she was preparing to flee to France.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

From "The Times" Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday.

Trouble is brewing between President Coolidge and Congress, and no secret of the fact is made at the White House. Questions such as the $250,000,000 (£50,000,000) replacement programme for the merchant marine; the Tax Bill, which the President thinks should provide for a total reduction of not more than $225,000,000 (£45,000,000), while Congress wishes to cut off $290,000,000 (£58,000,000); the Mississippi Flood Control, the cost of which the President thinks should be borne in part by the States immediately interested, while a majority of legislators would saddle the whole burden on the Federal Government; farm relief, with the expected revival in Congress of the McNary Haugen Bill, and the costly and complicated equalisation fee proposal—all these are setting the Executive and the legislative branches of the Government at loggerheads. This leaves only the naval building programme unmentioned among the major issues, and it is to be noted that the projected $740,000,000 (£148,000,000) expenditure for new warships seems neither to be a bone of contention nor to be endangered by the havoc which a Congressional victory in the four other fields would play with the President's policy of economy and retrenchment. It would be strange, perhaps, if some financial interrelation were not ultimately disclosed; but for the moment it seems that, whatever may happen in other directions, the Navy Department is to have what it asks. The discussion in Committee of naval plans continues without thus far any modification; indeed, there has rather been amplification of the proposal as originally made.

One point has been established, however, which is of interest and importance to Great Britain for its effect on the general debate to come. The accusation so often heard in Congress, that other nations, and particularly Great Britain, had violated the spirit of the Washington Treaty, has been refuted by Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, himself. Mr. Wilbur was asked by Mr. Fred Britten, of Illinois, whether he felt that the principle of the 5-5-3 ratio, after what had happened at the Washington Conference, should be carried down to other vessels than battleships. The Secretary of the Navy, speaking for the Administration, replied: "We feel it should by agreement, not otherwise," and went on to say: "There could not be any possible criticism in my judgment of any Power signatory to the Washington Treaty for building any number of ships, or any type of ships, authorised by that agreement, regardless of the 5-5-3 ratio. Every Power had that right before the Treaty, and it was not modified or affected by the Treaty. Accordingly, to say that because Great Britain, for instance, has built a larger tonnage of cruisers than we have chosen to build is no imputation on her part of any departure from either the letter or the spirit of the Treaty, in my judgment. On the other hand, if we had chosen to build more than the other Powers it would have been strictly in accordance with the Treaty."

WOMEN MISSIONARIES

SEIZED AND ROBBED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Sunday.

Four unmarried women missionaries, attached to the Holiness Mission, located at Tunchang, on the Grand Canal, 60 miles south-west of the capital of Shantung Province, are reported to have been seized and robbed by soldiers.

Details are not available, but it appears that the women, whose names are not yet obtainable, decided to remain at the Mission, despite the warning of the local Consul. It is believed that they may be unharmed, and that possibly they have been liberated after the looting. The men missionaries attached to the Mission were absent, having gone to Tsingtao to spend the Chinese New Year with their families, which had been sent to the seaport when the situation became critical.

The four women, it is stated, refused to depart from the Mission when the Europeans and Americans were ordered out of the city.

There is famine throughout the whole of this region, and foreign Red Cross aids have been asked for, but as the causes are due more to militarism than to drought, the appeal may probably be disregarded owing to lack of safeguard for distribution.

A HARDY MEMORIAL.

PROPOSED CHAIR OF LITERATURE.

A letter to *The Times*, signed by Dr. F. S. Boas, Sir Israel Gollancz, Sir Henry Newbolt, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and a number of other distinguished literary men, refers to the proposal to endow a Chair, to be called "The Thomas Hardy Chair of English Literature," in University College, Southampton, which, it is hoped, will become the University of Wessex. It states that the scheme received the personal sanction of Mr. Hardy, though he suggested that the appeal would be more successful after his death, and confessed to sharing in some degree the feelings of those who deprecate the commemoration of living men. The objection, perhaps, had little validity in the case of Thomas Hardy; it is now removed, and we feel sure that many will agree that the proposal should be immediately resumed and carried through to a successful issue. There are other ways in which Thomas Hardy will, no doubt, be commemorated, but it seems to us to be singularly fitting to honour the memory of this great Englishman of letters by founding a Chair of English Literature in the University of the Wessex which he loved, and which must always be associated with his name."

TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOPEFUL VIEW.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE JEWELLERS' CRAFT.

THE Prince of Wales, as principal speaker at the Annual Dinner of the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths' Association, last Saturday night, had some encouraging things to say of trade revival.

Employers and employed, the Prince said, had come to see that their fundamental interests in large production and thriving trade were the same, and the meeting between representative employers and the General Council of Trade Unions gave the strongest reason to hope that a new era of prosperity was opening.

We had long sat in the sombre darkness of post-war depression, but we had never lost hope. We had held on, and grinned and borne it and it might be that now we were going to get our reward.

EAR-RINGS BEFORE TROUSERS.

PRINCE ON FASHIONS.

Proposing the toast of the Birmingham Jewellers and Silversmiths' Association, the Prince of Wales said:—I can assure you that I very much appreciate your invitation, appreciate it in the same way as I do invitations to the really important annual dinners of the great industrial associations of this country. Receiving such invitations usually implies, time (or at least hope and flatter oneself that they do) that one is considered more or less "18 carat," or anyway that those who send them think you are.

Now, I have been studying the list of some of the guests you have invited to your dinner in the course of the last few years, and I must confess to some apprehension. They all of them appear to be men who have done big things and who can do big things I have never attempted, and, anyway, most of them must have been good speakers. I cannot even aspire to that, and my apprehension is increased in the presence of Sir Austin Chamberlain, who, whether you consider him a good speaker or no, can say almost anything he likes in Birmingham and get away with it. So I feel rather up against it to-night, but I am encouraged by your kind reception and the experience of several previous ones.

ANCIENT LINEAGE.

Your industry claims to be one of the oldest, if not even the oldest, of human handicrafts. I have even seen it stated that, in the history of civilisation, ornament comes before dress. I would not like to say positively whether the idea of a pair of ear-rings actually sprang from the human brain before the idea of a pair of trousers; but I most certainly have noticed that whenever fresh relics of the dark ages are dug up by archæologists the evidence always goes to show that about the first job of the prehistoric craftsman was to turn to and make attractive ornaments for his lady friends. Even before the latter had awoke to the decorative properties of diamonds or rubies they seem to have insisted on having necklaces made from the teeth of fallen enemies or of the animal off which they had just dined.

The jeweller, therefore, has a very ancient lineage, and a complete history of his trade would tell more fully than that of any other single trade the general history of manners and customs, as century succeeded century, of the whole human race. Moreover, the jeweller has in ancient times played a far more important rôle in the life of the community than that of a mere purveyor of ornaments. In those ancient days when there were no banks, jewels were the safest and most portable form of capital, and so the men who dealt in them acquired influence, and were, in fact, indispensable to chiefs and kings.

But when we think of the jeweller's industry in retrospect, when we think of the centuries it has existed, and not only existed but has flourished, we can readily understand that it has had periods of depression amounting at times to something akin to extinction. Wars, for example, and any national upheavals have made for bad times for the jeweller, and there have been phases when religion has discouraged the wearing of jewellery. But the influence which has most affected the trade has been the tyranny of fashions in dress.

Ladies' fashions—deep waters into which I do not care to venture—must have been the hope and the despair of jewellers from time immemorial. I feel on safe ground in the matter of our own male attire. For example, we could not be wearing sleeve-links if lace ruffles were to come in again. To balance this it is quite impossible to wear an elaborate watch-chain on a golf pull-over.

THE "BOILED SHIRT."

That reminds me of another curious instance of how change in clothes affects the wearing of jewellery. Have any of you ever thought why we all wear these stiff, armour-plated shirt-fronts? I have been told the origin of them is this: About 150 years ago men wore soft pleated shirts in the evening, and then, when mangles were invented, it was found that the shirts were returned from the laundry with the buttons ground and broken in fragments. So studs were invented. But studs won't stay put in a soft shirt, so our ancestors decided to have their shirts starched; and that, I

permanently decay. As Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—perhaps, in deference to the last speaker on our toast list to-night, I should now call him "Mr. Joseph Chamberlain the First"—as Mr. Chamberlain once said in one of the many notable speeches he made at your gatherings: "You may be of good cheer: the desire for ornament, gentlemen, is like hope; it springs eternal in the human breast."

And your trade is not only a trade—it is an art, and the word "art" suggests to us the creation of beautiful things, whose merit varies from one period to another, and according to individual tastes. Most of us have a special preference for some particular period in any one art, and, whether it be painting, architecture, or furniture, more often than not that special period is one that is past and gone. Now, I am going to pay you a compliment by saying that in your art this present-day period, the hall mark of 1928, is, in my humble opinion, the best, and that the designs of modern jewellery have reached the zenith of beauty and perfection.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

At the moment, too, there are more particular indications that the immediate future may bring further prosperity to your industry. Its fortunes, of course, are very closely interwoven with those of the whole industrial community in our country. And I am happy to say that the year 1927 has realised some of the hopes with which it began after the long industrial struggles of 1926. Employers and employed have come to see that, whatever differences there may be between them in matters of detail, their fundamental interests in large production and thriving trade are the same. Evidence of this can be found in the trade returns for 1927 which were published the other day. These show that, despite the black spots still to be found on our business horizon, despite the handicap under which we restarted work at the end of 1926, when many markets had been temporarily lost, we have really wiped out all our deficit and have started on the up-grade again.

AUGURY OF GOOD TRADE.

Another encouraging sign is that our imports of raw materials have been well maintained in recent months, an augury of good trade in the future, while reports as to the growth of our home trade are also distinctly encouraging. Our manufacturers and exporters are, therefore, in good heart, and are looking forward to the new year in a mood of rational optimism. The spirit of co-operation which was strikingly displayed at the recent meeting of representative employers and the General Council of the Trade Unions gives us the strongest reason to hope that a new era of prosperity is opening before us.

Another happy sign is the tremendous demand for space at the British Industries Fair which is due to open in our neighbourhood in the near future. From the experience of my previous visits to the fair, I know what an important event in the business year this fair has come to be, and I take this opportunity of wishing it the record success which it promises to achieve.

It is not necessary for me to say here or in any other gathering of my fellow-countrymen that I very earnestly hope that these good omens may be fulfilled. We have sat long in the sombre darkness of post-war depression, and we have been deluded more than once by what has proved to be only a false dawn: we have learnt to mistrust the prophets, and heaven forbid that I should try and prophesy. But we have never lost hope; we have held on, and grinned and borne it; and it may be that now we are going to get our reward. If so, I trust that your industry, and all who are concerned in it, may have an ample share. I give you the toast of the "Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association."

WOMEN WRESTLERS.

THE LATEST WAY TO KEEP SLIM.

Miss Bina Theodore, B.A., is one of half a dozen women who have taken up wrestling as a sport and have formed a club in London. Another member is a teacher of ballroom dancing, a third a secretary, and others are theatrical artists.

The head of the club is the unbeaten Miss Dot Butler, an expert wrestler, who for three years toured the music halls challenging all comers of her own weight, men or women, to throw her in the ring for one minute.

"It is very good for the figure, and keeps one's weight down," she told a Press representative.

Miss Theodore has given up school teaching to take up wrestling.

"I feel so strongly about the inadequate methods of physical culture of the Board of Education that I hope soon to start a school of wrestling myself, because I think it is the best training for the body," she said. "It is better than games like hockey and lacrosse, because its exercises all the muscles of the body. It is a strenuous sport, yet quite suitable for women."

GLASGOW HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO ATTEND.

Inspired by the success of the historical pageant held at Craigmillar Castle, Edinburgh, last July, and attended by the King and Queen, Glasgow has arranged to hold a similar display on June 29 next, and it is already assured that the Prince of Wales will visit the Clydeside city for the occasion. His Royal Highness will spend two days in Glasgow.

Organised in aid of the funds of the Glasgow Incorporated Dental Hospital, the Glasgow pageant will be entitled "The Story of the West." It is proposed that the spectacle should deal with the period of West of Scotland history from the time of St. Mungo, the Patron Saint of Glasgow, to the second Jacobite Rising of 1745—a period containing many outstanding episodes in history, some of them marking the great progress made in Glasgow's industrial and civic development—which provide very ample scope for pageantry.

The project has received the promise of support from many of the leading families of Scotland, and the fact that the honorary organiser is Mr. Walter Graham Montgomery, O.B.E., is a sufficient guarantee that the standard set by last year's Craigmillar Pageant will be at least maintained. The story is being written by Mr. George Eyre Todd, and there are to be 5,000 performers.

"The Story of the West" will, through the kindness of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., be "staged" on the estate of Garscube, Maryhill, Glasgow, which offers ample facilities for a historical display of the kind contemplated and is very convenient to the city.

"SEX APPEAL IN FILMS."

PROTEST TO LICENSING MAGISTRATES.

Birkenhead Vigilance Committee has protested to the licensing magistrates that too large a proportion of films shown in local picture halls are dominated by sex appeal.

"The subject matter," the Committee says, "is often taken from the seamy side of history or fiction, and, where the pictures alone might fail, offensive suggestions are driven home by the captions. We find it difficult to believe that certain recent films have been viewed by the justices before exhibition, yet the sole responsibility for protecting the youth of the town from debasing films rests upon them.

"We suggest that licensees should be encouraged to exhibit at every show one or more films that may reasonably be considered educational. In this way something might be done to save our people from sinking to the level of the Middle West, whose demand the makers of films at Hollywood cater for, with disastrous consequences to us."

The Vigilance Committee suggests that any film advertised for adults only should be required to be exhibited to the justices' committee.

AMERICAN AND DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

The Archdeacon of Auckland, Canon Derry, told a week-end meeting of ex-choristers at Durham Cathedral that an American visitor who was deeply interested by his visit to the Cathedral, approached a verger and said:—"Go and ask your boss what he wants for the whole caboodle."

CATTLE DISEASE STOPS HUNT.

REPORTED CURE IN FRANCE.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ASTONISHED.

In consequence of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which was confirmed at King's Norton, Leicestershire, on Saturday evening, hunting is at present banned in almost the whole of the Quorn country.

The Duke of York, who had arranged to remain at Melton Mowbray to hunt with the Quorn to-day, left on Saturday night for London, and it has also necessitated the Prince of Wales changing his plans.

A REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE.

In view of the enormous cost to the British Government in compensating farmers for the loss of their flocks and herds owing to foot-and-mouth disease, great interest is being taken there and on the Continent of what is claimed to be a speedy and effective remedy for the disease.

The cure is being kept as a secret at present, but it is stated that the results of tests which have been carried out in France are astonishing.

FARMERS SURPRISED.

A party of Dutch farmers and veterinary surgeons, who witnessed tests made in the Pontoise district last week, are so convinced of the efficacy of the discovery that tests are to be made in Holland. It is believed that the treatment will be in general use on the Continent before long.

In England foot-and-mouth disease is notifiable at present, and the affected animals are immediately slaughtered. Last month the slaughter cost the country over £43,000. The discovery, therefore, is of great importance to Britain, as the total sum paid in compensation since 1922 runs into several millions.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

Colonel Walter Guinness, the Minister of Agriculture in England, stated on Saturday that the Ministry had received thousands of supposed "cures." In the majority of cases the animals in time would recover themselves, but the policy of the Ministry was to discover some form of treatment which would produce effective immunity and prevent "contact" animals blazing the disease through the country.

"We are able," he said, "to schedule every case and another it before it can spread very far." If he could not do that, and the disease were allowed to get all over the country, then the question of a cure might be of primary importance.

RELIABLE IMMUNISATION.

"The efforts of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee," he added, "are being concentrated, therefore, on a remedy for reliable immunisation. The Committee has found out much about the causation of the disease, but have not yet, unfortunately, discovered the preventive remedy.

"Innumerable alleged cures have been received—the one mentioned in the report, though its nature is not indicated, may be among them—and experiments have been made, but nothing has emerged which justifies the Ministry altering the present policy, both in regard to the instant slaughter of diseased animals and continuing their pursuit of a remedy of immunisation."

CAPITAL LEVY AND SURTAX.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY'S PROPOSAL.

The Co-Operative Party conference at York last Saturday discussed the Labour Party's surtax proposal. The London society desired to amend the Co-operative Party's programme by including, in place of capital levy, a special surtax on unearned incomes; while a Sheffield amendment, supported by the Executive, proposed that steps should be taken to obtain the approval of the Co-Operative Congress to add the surtax to the capital levy as an alternative policy, which should be supported by co-operators as a method of national debt redemption.

The Sheffield amendment was carried, as was also a resolution viewing with concern the unsatisfactory effect of the operation of the Sugar Beet Subsidy Act, and demanding an inquiry. Another resolution, advocating nationalisation of the mining industry and national generation of electrical power, was carried.

WORLD'S BIGGEST POLICIES.

BRITISH FILM PRODUCER INSURED FOR £100,000.

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, the British film producer, has been insured by his company, the British Dominions Film Corporation, for £100,000 at Lloyd's.

"I am now, of course, worth £100,000 dead," Mr. Wilcox said to a Press representative yesterday. "This sum, a record insurance for British films, would pay the dividends of the company which is being launched this week for the next four years on all shares."

Mr. Wilcox has just obtained the film rights of "When Knights Were Bold," and Mr. Nelson Keys, his partner, is to play Jimmy Welch's part of Sir Guy de Vere.

A life insurance of £100,000 is by no means unusual, although a rare occurrence in England.

What is believed to be the world's "record" policy was taken out in 1923 for £13,500,000, covering the whole of the *personnel* of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Mistinguett, who is declared to possess the shapeliest legs in Europe, insured each of her limbs for £100,000.

Other large insurances include:—Dr. Banting, the famous discoverer of insulin, £200,000; Jackie Coogan, £130,000; Paderewski's hands, £12,000; Pavlova's toes, £6,000. Insurances for £100,000 are quite common in America.

FOREIGN STONE.

BRITISH QUARRY OWNERS' COMPLAINT.

A large increase in the quantity of foreign stone used on British roads is indicated by the returns issued in London by the National Federation of Granite and Roadstone Quarry Owners.

During 1927 the imports of broken road-stone from foreign countries amounted to 230,675 tons, as against 220,983 tons during 1926. The imports during December last alone amounted to 20,367 tons, as against 16,577 tons in December, 1926. These figures do not include setts and kerbs, of which 135,971 tons were imported during 1927, as against 123,314 tons in 1926.

London was the principal port of importation, 194,536 tons of foreign roadstone being landed there during 1927. Large quantities were also landed at Harwich, Yarmouth, Newhaven, Rochester, Southampton, Hull, Ipswich, Ramsgate, Goole and Grimsby.

It is pointed out that, although numerous quarries capable of large outputs exist in England, Scotland, Wales and the Channel Islands, there are at the moment over 2,000 men unemployed in the roadstone quarrying industry in this country.

LORD GRIMTHORPE'S SECOND SHARK.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, Sunday.

Lord Grimthorpe, while fishing off Cape Brett to-day, landed a Mako shark weighing 296lb., and Lady Grimthorpe caught a sword-fish weighing 278lb.—(Reuter.)

[NOTE.—Only five days ago Lord Grimthorpe caught a shark weighing 630lb., which was believed to be a world's "record." It was claimed in Durban, however, that a Durban angler in 1926 had landed a shark weighing 937lb.]

MORE FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

POLICE SEARCH FOR A BISHOP.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

A report from Guadalajara, which has not yet been confirmed by the Mexican War Office, states that five hundred Mexican Federal soldiers, under General Andrew Figueroa, have been ambushed by Roman Catholic rebels near La Barca, in the State of Jalisco, and that less than twenty escaped.

The American Consul at Mazatlan stated that recent engagements between Mexican Federals and rebels in the State of Mayarit have resulted in more than fifty casualties. The police in Mexico City declare that the recent arrests of Roman Catholics were all connected with the renewed activities of the rebels in Jalisco and other central States.

Ten priests and four women are still under arrest at police headquarters. The police yesterday searched for Bishop Miguel de la Mora, of San Luis Potosi, who is accused of directing and aiding rebels, but he eluded capture, escaping from the house of a friend shortly before the arrival of the police.

The Roman Catholics deny that the Bishop had any connection with the rebels, and state that he is hiding only to avoid persecution. The offices of the Catholic League, which were raided by the police, have been searched and closed.

LONELY WANDERER.

WOMAN WHO WALKED OVER THE WORLD.

"I don't advertise, I don't write books, I don't talk to newspaper men as a rule," said Miss Gertrude Bentam on her arrival at Plymouth from Trinidad.

Here probably is the reason why comparatively few people in this country know anything of Miss Benham's wonderful pedestrian achievements, in the course of which she has visited, during the past twenty years, practically every part of the British Empire.

FEW NEEDS.

"I just travel round the world studying Nature," Miss Benham went on. "I enjoy the vast and wonderful beauties of Nature presented to us in all parts of the globe. I pay my own expenses, my needs are few, and I please myself where I go. On average I never spend more than £250 a year, yet I have been in many parts of Africa where no white woman had ever been seen before. A year ago I was attracted to the Swiss mountains. Then I went further afield, and to all intents and purposes I am a lonely wanderer, and I enjoy to the uttermost the spirit of *wanderlust* that has entered my soul.

"I am never lonely: How can I be with so much to see and admire? I sketch, and when I am tired of sketching and painting I indulge in the feminine pastime of embroidery. I make my own clothes, and roughing it in the bush one has to keep one's outfit up to date and presentable.

NEVER FRIGHTENED.

"I have never heard of a rival," added Miss Benham, who confesses she is sixty, "and I walk everywhere I can and give travel talks in colonial schools. It was in 1902 that I started my walking, and I have been world tramping ever since. African wild animals never frighten me, and I have been quite close to lions and leopards in the bush, but they never harmed me or my carriers.

"I always go unarmed, and I think that animals of the forest know by instinct that I have no desire to kill. My equipment is simple. I wear an ordinary khaki skirt, puttees, strong shoes, and a pith helmet."

Miss Benham has travelled across Africa from West to East, and has visited Tibet, the Himalayas, and New Zealand. She has just completed four years' tour, first of the Himalayas, then in Tibet, Arabia, and Bagdad, crossing the desert by motor.

Syria and Palestine were also visited, and she has been to Cyprus, Egypt, Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Singapore, Sarawak, French Indo-China and Hong Kong.

Miss Benham has not yet settled her next tour.

FRENCH CONVICT HERO.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

During the efforts to save the passengers and crew of the ill-fated liner, Principessa Mafalda, many people noted the extraordinary courage and devotion of a passenger aboard the Moselle, one of the rescuing liners. It was learned afterwards that this passenger, named Courbier, had been sentenced to penal servitude, and had escaped. He might have passed unnoticed had not his bravery singled him out. He was arrested on arrival at Bordeaux, but has been set free, the judicial authorities considering that his conduct justified such a measure of clemency.

MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.

SURPRISING STATISTICS.

PARIS, Sunday.

Recently published statistics show that in 1925 no fewer than 11,181 Frenchwomen married foreigners, while only 5,880 Frenchmen took foreign wives. Despite the numbers of Russians and Poles in France, there were only 437 Franco-Russian unions and 453 Franco-Polish weddings. There were 1,073 Franco-German marriages, largely between persons living along the frontier line. Only 72 Frenchmen married American women, but 162 Americans married Frenchwomen.

By far the greatest number of foreign marriages are those between French citizens and members of other Latin races. French men and women contracted 4,179 unions with citizens of Belgium and Luxemburg, while the record was held by Franco-Italian marriages, which totalled 5,068. Franco-Spanish marriages totalled 1,925.

In every case the proportion of one Frenchman marrying a foreigner for two Frenchwomen marrying foreigners is maintained. Possibly the French cooking has something to do with it.

AN AMERICAN AIR ROUTE.

FORMER R.A.F. PILOT'S EFFORT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, Sunday.

Captain Joseph Donnellan, formerly of the Royal Air Force, started to-day in an aeroplane named "I Will" a journey to Santiago de Chile and back. His intention is to open a commercial aviation route between North and South America. The total journey of 16,000 miles there and back is to be made in hops of 500 miles each. The itinerary provides for stops at Atlanta, Georgia, Havana, Cuba, Managua, Panama and various places on the West Coast of South America. The backers of the enterprise hope to demonstrate the feasibility of this air route by using a small monoplane with a Curtis engine. A rifle, six days' rations and water, a parachute, maps, Consular letters, 99 gallons of petrol and seven quarts of oil comprise the entire load of the machine.

NEW TUT-ANKH-AMEN EXHIBITS.

GOLD MODEL OF COFFIN AND GUARDIAN ANGELS.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Sunday.

More of the treasures which recently arrived at the Cairo Museum from the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen are on view to-day. They include a beautiful gold model, about a foot long, of Tut-Ankh-Amen's gold coffin, complete in every detail, and of the most perfect workmanship.

Among other attractive exhibits are the four guardian angels of the canopic jar found in the tomb. Altogether the new exhibits add greatly to an already wonderful display.

WHEN EVERYONE WILL FLY.

A VISION OF 1943.

AEROPLANES AS REGULAR AS TRAINS.

"One aeroplane to every hundred persons" is the estimate of Commander Richard E. Byrd, who has flown over the North Pole and crossed the Atlantic in an aeroplane, of the aviation position fifteen years hence.

"I expect," said Commander Byrd, in an interview, "that above a large city there will be a whirr of engines almost as loud as the hum of the city streets. We will see the sky flecked with the wings of aeroplanes. There will be amphibian planes, built for land and water flying, dipping like gulls down to rest on the harbour. There will be huge airships carrying freight and perhaps a hundred passengers.

AS REGULAR AS TRAINS.

"These, as regularly as trains now draw into railroad stations, will come up at scheduled times to concrete platforms in aviation fields on the edge of the city. There will be small planes with braking devices that will make it possible to alight at slow speed in a small place, such as on skyscraper roofs.

"Darting out toward open country spaces will go fast, small, and medium-sized sport aeroplanes. There will be little swift planes for messenger service. Travelling a network of definite air routes from distant cities will come large passenger, freight, and mail craft, and over special express lines planes in a hurry will be going at a rate of 200 miles an hour.

FOR THE FARMER

"In the country agricultural planes will fly low, spraying the orchards and crops. Government planes will patrol forests watching for fires. And, instead of walking or playing tennis, many lovers of sport in engineless gliders (such as are already used in Europe) will take off from low hills and drift with the wind for miles.

"Civil air lanes throughout the country will be plainly marked by means of guiding signs on pretruding parts of the landscape. And frequent landing areas along these air lanes will increase safety. At night beacons and searchlights that can be seen fifty odd miles will indicate air lanes.

ATLANTIC PASSAGES.

"A thousand lights will outline landing stations; and as a plane hovers over a station light signals will be dropped by the pilot, and the station will answer, telling whether it is safe to land by flashing light signals upward. The sky will hold more than stars.

"Transatlantic flights will no longer be announced in newspaper headlines. One airship, with approximately 100 passengers, and one aeroplane, perhaps fifteen, will leave daily on scheduled time. (This will occur when fog has been conquered.)

"Out in mid-ocean there will be some sort of anchored landing platforms, which will bring safety to ocean flyers, even when forced down. For connected with these landing-fields there will be commercial aeroplane carriers that will stand by in separate zones ready to go to the help of planes in trouble."

WAGES FOR WIVES.

IDEA REJECTED BY WELSH LABOUR PARTY.

"I agree with pocket money or wages for the wife, but I do not see that it is practicable until we get better conditions for our men," said Mrs. Keating, of Barry, at a conference of the Welsh Divisional Independent Labour Party at Swansea last Saturday, which discussed the question: "Should wives receive wages?"

Miss G. Cowles, Pontypridd, who moved a resolution urging that the living wage proposal should be based on the needs of one person, the wage-earner, and that the family allowance scheme should include separate provision for the wife, urged that women should have an allowance quite apart from that of the husband. The resolution was carried on a show of hands, but a card vote reversed this decision.

Outspoken comments about certain Labour leaders were made by Mr. T. Worrell, of Barry, during a discussion on the coal industry. He said that one Labour M.P. charged £9 for addressing three meetings, and added: "There are multitudes of so-called leaders who are taking advantage of the rank and file and are demanding a toll from them. Believe me, there is going to be a need of purification in our party.

A resolution was passed demanding a living wage for miners.

NEW YORK COLLEGE SENSATION.

REPORTED CHEATING AT EXAMINATIONS.

At Hunter College, New York, where over 4,000 girls are enrolled, a sensation has been caused by statements of girls attending the college that cheating is rife at all examinations held there. The charges are made on arrival at Bordeaux, but has been set free, the judicial authorities considering that his conduct justified such a measure of clemency.

One girl states that "nine-tenths of the girls cheat"; another that only sixty-five students out of 4,000 are honest. The examinations are held under the "honour" system, under which, during the progress of the examinations, the students are free from supervision. These are some of the charges:—

I heard two girls talking in the hall. One said to the other, "I passed that examination, thanks to the honour system."

I see cheating every time I go to an examination, but I wouldn't tell. I couldn't stay in school if I did. One girl did, and her life had been made miserable for her ever since.

Girls carry notes up their sleeves in examinations.

The German professor knows the girls cheat. He told them so. Nevertheless, he always goes out of the room during the examination.

Girls will cheat whether the teacher is in the room or not.

Even when the teacher is in the room the girls pass their papers to one another.

The classic examination was a disgrace. A group sat together and pooled all their knowledge.

In an English section we had fifteen words to define. One girl announced the definitions aloud to all the others.

The honour system has been in use at Hunter College since 1923. The students are expected to report delinquencies, but, according to the testimony of the students, the student precept, "Thou shalt not peach," has more force than the honour system.

Dr. Davis declares that the charges are exaggerated.

A HUSBAND'S PRICE.

WIDOW TO LOSE £1,000 A YEAR IF SHE REMARRIES.

Mrs. Dawson, widow of Mr. William Skelton Dawson, of Lindrum terrace, Lincoln, will lose £1,000 a year if she marries again.

Mr. Dawson, a leather belt manufacturer, left £50,225. He gave £500 and £1,200 a year to his wife during widowhood, or £200 a year should she marry again.

Charities benefit to the extent of £35,000 under the will of Miss Matilda Margaret Reid, of Chesterfield Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.

She gave £10,000 each to Earl Haig's British Legion Fund for ex-Service Men and to the National Institution for the Blind, and £5,000 each to Dr. Barnardo's Home, the Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, and the Royal Sailors' Orphan Girls' School.

She gave the residue of her £116,055 estate to her niece, Helen Stewart.

Mr. Rinaldo Romegialli (Romie), Manager of Romano's Restaurant, Strand, London, left £2,101

BANK APPOINTMENTS.

Successes from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, since January, 1926: National, 21. BEST RESULT. Munster and Leinster, 17. BEST RESULT. Hibernian, 14. BEST RESULT. Oral and Correspondence Classes.—(Advt.)

THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 6.)

of those insane hatreds and appalling sectarian divisions which have cursed and disfigured our public life in the past, and which it was the hope and dream of every honest man and every true patriot would disappear.

If Lord Craigavon's Government could point to any success achieved by them, to any well-conceived plan to deal with unemployment, to start new industries, to provide a remedy for the enormous depression in the great staple industry of agriculture, to make proper provision for the unbought tenants, to deal with the hundred and one minor grievances that have created general discontent, there might, perhaps, be something to be said in support of their claim to rob minorities of their rights and thwart and neutralise the intention of the Act of 1920, but the conditions of trade, of industry and of agriculture were never worse than they are at the present time.

CONSTITUTIONALISM.

It may be—possibly it is the hope of the authors of the new proposals—that, smarting under feelings of deep resentment at this wholly unwarranted deprivation of the elementary rights of representation, the victims of this fresh injustice may lose all faith in constitutional methods. Such a result might, of course, seriously reduce our numbers, relieve Lord Craigavon's Government of any effective opposition in Parliament, and thus deprive it of the one real value it possesses—that of being the most potent instrument left to the minority for the exposure of the indefensible conditions that prevail.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to quote the words of one who has always claimed to be a Unionist and a supporter of Lord Craigavon. At a public meeting in Ballymoney, at which Mr. Pringle, K.C., one of the Northern Prime Minister's supporters in the Imperial Parliament, was also amongst the orators, the Rev. Mr. Johnstone made the following declaration:—

"The Government cunningly contented themselves either by appealing to the political prejudices of the people or by seeking to broadcast an entirely false impression of the existing condition of things. They counselled the people, for example, to leave well alone. I would like to know in what department of Ulster life this 'well enough' condition prevails. It is certainly not well with regard to trade and commerce. There were 25,000 on the list of unemployed. There were 48,900 struck off the bureau during the last twelve months, and a large percentage of these are to-day walking the streets in idleness. In addition, there are many thousands of young people from 14 to 20 who have never yet got a job, and who, in the glad morning of life, are being consigned to hopelessness and despair. Already there have been many suicides owing to unemployment, and our local asylums are overcrowded for the same cause. Poverty has increased during the year by 100 per cent., and some Boards of Guardians as a result have had to revise, and in many cases reduce, their meagre grants. I challenge the Government to disprove one single statement I have here made."

HOPELESS DESTINY.

This outspoken expression of the views of one who has been a staunch follower of Lord Craigavon will help to give the public some idea of the condition of things in Northern Ireland is. Because Independent members of the Northern House of Commons have made similar declarations, though in much milder terms, and have tried to make an honest attempt to provide a remedy for the evils thus portrayed, they are to be driven out of public life—deprived of political existence—and the present Ministry permanently installed in power, and all the reactionary ideas for which it stands—stereotyped as the hopeless destiny of the unhappy area ruled by the Government of Northern Ireland.

Let us apply one simple test to the statesmanship, the political vision, the administrative acumen of the gentlemen who constitute this Government. One of the first things these gentlemen did at a time when, out of a population of a million and a quarter, there were some six thousand persons on the unemployed register, faced with hunger and with no prospect of work, was to increase the amount paid to the Prime Minister of this small area with a population not very greatly in excess of that of Glasgow City, to the same figure as that of the British Prime Minister, the head of the Government burdened with world-wide responsibilities.

The purpose of the policy enunciated by the Prime Minister is clear. Not only have minorities been deprived of their due share of representation, but large majorities—by a process of jerrymandering—have been reduced for all time to the position of helpless minorities in the County Councils of Ulster. Lord Craigavon's speeches, the declarations of his Ministers, the methods pursued by the Government in Parliament and out of it, leave no room for doubt.

THE ALLEGED AIM.

The intention is to crush out all independent opinion, to rob minorities of the rights granted to them by the very Act that made the existence of either the Northern Government or Northern Government possible. The carrying out of such an intention would, obviously be fraught with grave menace to the continuance of that spirit of peace, tolerance and co-operation which has been slowly developing, and which the best friends of genuine law and order have watched with kindly sympathy and a new-born hopefulness.

For three years, thanks to the good sense of the masses of the people and the growing spirit of good fellowship that had begun to permeate their ranks, peace and order have prevailed in Northern Ireland. Wilfully to disturb that happier condition of things, deliberately to fling an apple of discord amongst those who have been slowly learning to appreciate the finer fruits of friendliness and amity, is a crime against the community—an act so indefensible that we refuse to believe the people of Northern Ireland will give their sanction to such a wanton proceeding once its evil consequences are brought clearly home to them.

If the British Government, in the interest of greedy and self-seeking politicians, devoid of vision and bankrupt of resource, tolerate the tearing up of the "scrap of paper" which gave some little shred of protection to minorities, then it may be our unhappy lot to see the opening of a blacker chapter in the oft-times saddened story of our Northern land than any of those unpleasant ones which we had fondly hoped had been for ever closed.

JOHN BEATTIE (East Belfast).
JOHN H. COLLINS (Armagh).
JOSEPH DEVLIN (West Belfast).
ALEX. E. DONNELLY (Fermanagh and Tyrone).
JAMES W. GYLE (East Belfast).
T. J. HARBISON (Fermanagh and Tyrone).
CAHIR HEALY (Fermanagh and Tyrone).
GEO. HENDERSON (Antrim).
SAM KYLE (North Belfast).
GEORGE LEEKE (Londonderry).
T. S. MCALLISTER (County Antrim).
JOHN MCHUGH (Fermanagh and Tyrone).
WM. MCMULLEN (West Belfast).
P. O'NEILL (County Down).

A SPECIAL CONSTABLE'S RIFLE.

SEQUEL IN BALLYBAY COURT.

When William Robert Burges, of Ullinagh, was charged at Ballybay (County Monaghan) Court, before District Justice Goff with being unlawfully in possession of a Lee Enfield rifle, a shot-gun, and a quantity of ammunition, he said that the rifle was the property of his brother, who was in the "Specials," and had now left for Canada. He left the rifle as a souvenir at defendant's residence. The shot-gun was left outside his house by some members of the I.R.A. in place of his gun, taken in a raid, and which he (defendant) was expecting to recover.

The Justice said that he sent men to jail for having less firearms, but owing to the settled times in which they were now living he would let the defendant off with a fine of £5, the gun and rifle to be forfeited.

HATCHET ATTACK ON GUARDS.

John McDonald, said to be a native of Granard, Co. Longford, was fined £2 10s. for an assault on the Civic Guards and drunkenness on January 2 last.

Sergeant Crinnegan said that the defendant attacked the Guards with a hatchet (produced), and they took it from him after a tussle.

UNPAID MOTOR TAX.

William Macklin, Monaghan, was fined £36, reduced to £2, for not having his motor tax paid on December 10 last. In respect of December 11 he was charged by Guard Carthy with a similar offence.

The Justice said that he did not know whether he should reduce the fine or not. He fined him £36, and mitigated it to £4.

STRANGE SCENES IN A CHURCH.

CONFLICTS DURING THE SERVICE.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR THE VICAR.

Protests by anti-Anglo-Catholics at St. Cuthbert's Church, Darwen, yesterday, culminated in riotous scenes after the Service, and the Vicar, the Rev. E. B. Lauria, and a colleague who had taken part in the Service, were protected by police from a crowd of two thousand people. Traffic was held up, and the police had to form a barrier across the road by joining hands to turn back the crowd.

During the Service at the church there was great disorder. Hymns were sung to drown the Sung Eucharist, and many times there was serious conflict.

The Vicar left his stall and called in the police to deal with the interruptions. A number of names were taken. The Service was brought to a sudden termination, and the protesters sang the National Anthem after the choir and clergy had withdrawn to the vestry.

A manifesto was afterwards circulated by the protesters calling upon Church people to fight against the attempt which it was alleged was being made to lead the Church of England back to reunion with Rome.

TEACHERS IN THE NORTH.

WORKING OF EDUCATION ACT.

The annual conference in connection with the Irish National Teachers' Organisation in Ulster was opened last Saturday in Clarence place Hall, Belfast.

Mr. R. Neilly, Ballymena, who presided, said that their organisation held a high place among the teaching organisations of the world. Amid all the trouble in Ireland their organisation had preserved its unity North and South. That would not be without its influence on the future history of their country. Not a single action on the part of the Northern Committee had been questioned by the Central Executive Committee.

He wished to say that not a single teacher in the North had suffered in any respect since the Education Authority had been set up. He regretted to say that since the Amending Act had been passed the transfer of schools had become a deadlock. The regional committees should declare that proposals are now acceptable. In the past the teachers and the managers were the only people who had taken any interest in education at all, and he did not see for what reason to-day either of these parties should be ignored.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) We strongly object to the attitude of the Ministry of Education, which acquiesces in the employment of children for the cleaning of schools, as it cannot be done efficiently by children, and the employment of children for this purpose is objectionable and exposes their health to unnecessary danger.

(2) In our opinion the system of inspection in operation in Northern Ireland is antiquated, unnecessarily harsh, and wholly uncalled for as a safeguard on public expenditure, and we urge upon the Ministry of Education the desirability of setting up a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the system and to make recommendations.

(3) That we protest against the general tone of the Ministry's report for 1926-27 on elementary education. While we admit that defects exist, we resent the suggestion in the report that teachers are wholly responsible. Certain obvious defects in the system are referred to in such a manner as to convey the idea that the whole responsibility for these lies with the teachers, whereas in most cases the defects are plainly attributable to the present inspection system.

ALDERMAN AND THE CLERGY.

Alderman Duff, Chairman of the Belfast Education Committee, referred to the claims of the Protestant Churches. He said that the Education Committee had practically demonstrated that the Act could be put into operation—every section of it at once. They had demonstrated the possibility of overcoming the school shortage within the period of another six years. It was a very big thing to say, but he said it—that they would provide schools sufficient to modernise the school accommodation of Belfast within the next six or seven years.

The Belfast Education Authority was committed to that; and now when they had proved this possible, those who did not want to see this state of affairs had got to be busy and act at once. All they were doing was to say, "No."

Maybe that would be called one of Alderman Duff's outbursts. But it behoved every man and woman with progressive ideas in the City of Belfast not to see that progressive movement go down for want of the support that might be available.

No one should be ashamed to nail his flag to the mast, and let them do it with clear vision, remembering that they were all John Thompson's bairns. There were those who thought that there were only one or two churches in the city, forgetting that there were a great many other societies and bodies working for the good of it. What they wanted was to kill absolutely—to kill stone dead—any attempt at the resuscitation of the idea, and because a man wore a collar and a certain cloth he thereby had the right to exercise authority over the community. (Applause.) He was determined, after all the changes of fourteen years' service to the community, that he would go out of public life and responsible position—may be he would be kicked out—before he would submit to the resuscitation of that particular type of authority. (Applause.)

PARTHENON HEAD FOR THE LOUVRE.

A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

At a recent sitting of the Académie des Inscriptions it was announced that the Louvre has bought the famous head from the Parthenon, known as the Laborde Head, which, together with the one in the British Museum, alone remains of all the figures which formerly decorated the Parthenon.

M. Michon, who made the announcement, briefly retraced the extraordinary history of the relic. In 1687, he said, in the course of a war between the Venetians and the Turks, Morosini, at the head of a Venetian force, beseiged the Acropolis. The Turks had transformed the Parthenon into a powder magazine, and a bomb thrown by the Venetians caused a terrible explosion, which damaged much of the wonderful building.

The western front remained practically intact, but an attempt by Morosini to take down the figures in order to transport them to Venice resulted in their destruction. San Gallo, Morosini's secretary, brought back a head which had escaped from the general wreckage, and had it incrusted in the wall of his house, as was then the fashion. One hundred and fifteen years later the house was pulled down. Little attention was paid to the head, which was bought, in 1824, by a German named Weber, an artist, who recognised the marble as coming from the Parthenon. Twenty years later the Comte Leon de Laborde, former Conservator of the Louvre, who had gone to Athens in order to document himself on the Parthenon for a work he was writing, came through Venice on his return. There he bought the precious head, which he brought back to France, and since that time it has remained in the family.

Despite the fact that would-be American purchasers offered fabulous sums for the head, the family of Laborde refused to allow it to leave the country, and have now ceded it to the Louvre at a price much below the American offers. The head is that of a young man, with a singularly pure Greek profile and curly hair.

MORE CASES OF SMALLPOX.

Thirty-three cases of smallpox have now been notified from the Western road house of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, two fresh cases being reported last Saturday and two yesterday.

"Spain, To-day," is the title of a lecture which will be delivered by Professor Starkie, F.T.C.D., in the Parochial Hall, Seafield road, Clontarf, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRENCH LITERARY DISPUTE.

ZOLA'S LEGATEES AND THE GONCOURT DIARY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

A literary dispute in which famous names are mixed up is interesting Paris. The Académie Goncourt, which some years ago decided not to publish in its entirety the journal of the two famous brothers, has now refused its consent to the publication of certain letters addressed to the two Goncourts by Emile Zola, publication of which is demanded by the novelist's legatees.

It will be recalled that the will of the last of the Goncourts authorised publication of the journal twenty years after the author's death, but when this period had elapsed it was decided to continue to defer publication, on the ground that certain passages might give pain to persons still living. The manuscript was placed by the ten members of the Académie Goncourt in the safe keeping of the National Library, where it can only be consulted by a few privileged persons. From time to time facetious readers ask for the journal, but are invariably told that it is under lock and key—"*sous enfers*," this being the name given to the quarter of the library reserved for somewhat inflammatory works.

Besides the Journal itself, no less than thirty boxes of letters were placed in the library, containing epistles from Victor Hugo, Berthelot, Sainte-Beuve, Taine, Flaubert, Renan, Maupassant, Zola and many others. Edmond de Goncourt's will also provided for the publication of these letters twenty years after his death.

There are some hundreds of letters from Zola, and these have now been claimed by the novelist's son, Dr. Jacques Zola, and Mme. Le Blond (*née* Denise Zola), his daughter. The claim has been made in writing to M. J. H. Rosny A

DANCE OF DEATH."

SH MINISTER'S PROTEST.

R-MANAGER'S REPLY.

olonel Robert Loraine, the who has been in controversy ish Minister, Baron Palm the production of August The Dance of Death," made ments to a Press Association yesterday on the attitude the pted.

accused me of distorting my production of "The Dance the Apollo Theatre," said Loraine; "but I think the e view to take is that the t quite understand the words ve followed Edwin Bjorkman's on, making such alterations visable, to render it under- clear to an English audience, my experience in such matters do this much better than ers.

he suggested that we should the translation of "The Dance er he had seen "The Father," ved last year, and which he ld commence work together, at I could do it better myself. he script of the play that I produce, and told the Baron e glad to associate his name ction, but in reply I received commenced as follows:—

T FOR TROUBLE."

your script, and I have found is distorted to such an extent ng cannot be recognised. I all my life seen an author's like that, and I fear you are trouble."

plied to the Baron by telling grasp of the English language ent to enable him to judge afterwards I wrote and told mpathised with his wish that lays should be presented in t mutilation, and proceeded to lterations I had made.

aid in his first letter that if ere to be treated like this it ximes would with much right Shakespeare is invariably out so much so that it is an t when anyone produces this and for an Englishman who did not approve of one of mendations to write to the mmit with a view to having production stopped would

TION'S TELEGRAM.

behalf of the ..., received a telegram Stockholm as fol- London, informs ...public representation ...death" in distorted ...ments, or can I ... Very deplor- ...opinions well grounded.

...advantage of reading ..., but I consider that ...much better than ... work in "The Dance ...stricken of as the best ..., and people have said that I ...aptitude for elucidating ..., but the best answer ...audiences which are ...expressing their ap- ...

AF-HAGESY'S LECTURE.

...Hagesy, whose biography of ...published in 1915, and who ...Strindberg at the Apollo ...this afternoon, said to a ...ative last night:—

...that an actor has been found ...spirit and atmosphere ... I admit that Mr. Loraine's ...Dance of Death' is not ...the general and artistic ...admirable.

...statement was made yester- ...Lecture Association, Messrs. ... Secretary of the ... Foundation:—

...will not attend the ... Theatre to-morrow after- ...his own initiative. ...The Dance of Death' ...a trustee of the Anglo- ...Foundation, asking him to ...upon it. Mr. Loraine was ...reason, owing to the fact that ...had been omitted, new lines ...been freely altered, did not ...Strindberg's play, and could, ...properly be used.

...Loraine insisted upon produc- ...the Swedish owners of the ...have informed by the Prem- ...the Legation in the ordinary ...of this fact, in order to enable ...conclusion as they might think ...circumstances."

...this statement, Colonel ... is incorrect that I asked ...to write on his invitation ...the collaboration. I am very ...to be at the lecture to-morrow."

CONFERENCE FAILURE.

Y OF ACTION ON OTH SIDES.

...dent who was lately in America ...special article in *The Times*, ...of the effect of the failure of ...Naval Conference on Anglo- ...sions.

...editorially upon this, *The* ...:—He takes a serious, but by ...assistic view. Like him, we ...urged from the first that, the ...ence having failed, the only ...was to recognise a complete ...sion within the ...provisions of the Washington ...that is to say, since the at- ...ement the Washington agree- ...ement for limitation of the ...cruisers and other craft did ...ficient, nothing is to be gained, ...ical, nothing is to be gained ...mitation or by any futile ...for the present, until some ...naturally arises in the pro- ...for a fresh consultation on ...each nation—Great Britain ...United States—must go its ...determine its own naval policy ...with its own conception of the ...al defence, without any too ...ation of what the other is ...

...usefully be said from this ...approval or in criticism, of a ...greatly to increase the strength ...can Navy. Naturally, the ...quite understood in this ...that because it is impossible ...ople exactly to appreciate all ...involved, whether political and ...ments, financial capacity, or ...g, but just as we, with our ...ting treaties, feel ourselves ...ety to frame and carry out all ...nical plans for the defence of ...mpire, so we could not dream ...the fact that the United States ...the same liberty in determining ...l requirements. A frank and ...dition of complete freedom in ...the first step towards a clearer ...

MER SUNK AT NDING STAGE.

GE ESTIMATED AT £15,000.

...s coasting steamer Jenie, which ...t under the south end of the ...assenger ferry landing stage, ...n Thursday, was pulled clear on ...high water. Salvage work had ...since the steamer sank. ...ted that the damage done to the ...een £15,000 and £20,000. Three ...been fractured, while it has been ...ary to fix strengthening plates ...cracks. Four pontoons at the ...e full of water, and several of ...which support the roof ... ...eir bases.

NAMING CANBERRA'S STREETS.

TRIBUTES TO FAMOUS MEN.

SYDNEY.

The Canberra National Memorials Committee has adopted for the nomenclature of the divisional areas, parks, avenues and streets of Canberra a scheme by which every name used commemorates a name famous in the annals of Australian exploration, navigation, pioneering, colonisation, administration, politics, science and letters.

It was felt by the Committee that patriotic and national sentiment would be met best if the names of those men who have contributed most to Australia's existence as a unified nation were used in the most important places—that is, for the names of divisions or suburbs of Canberra.

The names of those statesmen who were directly associated with, and who are mainly responsible for, the establishment of the federation of the Commonwealth are as follows:—

Barton,	Kingston,
Braddon,	Lyne,
Deakin,	O'Connor,
Dickson,	Parkes,
Forrest,	Reid,
Fysh,	Symon,
Griffith,	Turner.

A suffix has been added, similar to some of the Anglo-Saxon names of towns in Great Britain, where the name is thought not to be very euphonious.

In connection with the naming of the divisions of Canberra, it was decided also to retain as official those names connected with Canberra's early days, and which have become associated with the place since the days of the pioneers. These names are:—

Acton,	Mugga,
Amslie,	Narrabundah,
Duntroon,	Yarralumla.

The second task which was set down for the Committee to deal with was a nomenclature of the public places and thoroughfares of the city.

CAPITOL HILL.

In the centre of the city is an eminence dominating the surrounding landscape, which is known as "Capitol Hill." This is the site which has been reserved for the erection, some day, of a monumental building, probably for housing national archives, or perhaps as a temple of honour to great Australians, or to commemorate Australian achievements, and it may mean to the Australian nation what the Pantheon in Paris is to the French nation.

Radiating from Capitol Hill are eight main avenues. Six of these avenues have been named after the capital cities of Australia, and the other two, forming two sides of the triangle of the government area—at the apex of which Parliament House stands—have been named "King's," and "Commonwealth." "Constitution" avenue forms the base of the triangle, on the north side of the river.

At the terminus of each avenue named after a capital city there will be a park called by the name of the first Governor of that State, and the street surrounding the park will be named after the corresponding State.

In the governmental area eleven of the names of the most prominent statesmen connected with the establishment of federation have been used for the streets in the vicinity of Parliament House. The central place in front of Parliament House has been given to the father of the federation—Sir Henry Parkes. The only other name used in the governmental area is Parliament square, which is a link associating Australia's Parliament House with the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, which also faces a Parliament square.

The Committee has adopted the idea of grouping together various classes of names in separate areas. Sections of the city plan have therefore been set apart for governors, explorers, navigators, scientists, foresters, pioneers, founders of the Constitution and euphonious and aboriginal words.

The area partly surrounding Capitol Hill and to the south of it, has been set apart for the names of Governors of the various Australian States. All the Governors who were in office prior to the 1st January, 1870, have been included, and, as far as possible, the Governors of the various States have been arranged in separate groups.

All the past Governors-General have been mentioned in the area to the south-west of Capitol Hill.

YORK PARK.

Within the area set apart for the names of Governors, and immediately south of Parliament House, a park—"York Park"—has been so named to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The street on the eastern boundary of the park has been named Windsor Walk.

One main avenue leading from Captain Cook Crescent to the Jerrabomberra Valley road and Tharwa, has been named "Jerrabomberra avenue."

On the northern side of the city is "London Circuit," a hexagonal-shaped roadway which surrounds "City Hill."

Eventually there will be blocks of buildings surrounding London Circuit, and the northern blocks will be named after the capital cities of Australia, and the southern blocks after the capital cities of the Dominions. The names approved for the two existing shopping blocks are "Sydney Buildings" and "Melbourne Buildings."

To the east of City Circuit is the University area. When the University site is laid out the streets are to be named after the greatest Australian authors, poets, scientists, doctors, engineers and educationalists. The streets in the vicinity of the area to be set apart for the National Art Gallery are to be named after artists.

The roads and streets in the vicinity of the war memorial site commemorate Australia's part in the Great War of 1914-18. The Committee considers that these names are representative of the three arms of the service and of the part which the Australians played in the overthrow of the enemies of the Empire during the Great War. To perpetuate the memory of battles in which Australians participated, the following names have been used for streets in this area:—

Beersheba,	Lone Pine,
Megiddo,	Ypres,
Peronne,	Amiens,
Gallipoli,	Pozieres,
Flanders,	Sydney-Emden,
Romani,	Anzac,
Rabaul.	

BOTTLE-BRUSH STREET.

In the extreme north-west area on the city plan, places have been provided for the streets to be named after Australian wild flowers and shrubs. These names include:—

Boronia,	Flax-Lily,
Banksia,	Pepper-Vine,
Bottle-brush,	Waratah,
Clyanthus,	Wattle.
Tea-Tree.	

There is a tradition attached to that clump of red gum trees in the Ainslie division, to the north-east of Pialligo avenue. It is to the effect that the aboriginal inhabitants of Canberra used it as a corroboboree ground. To commemorate this tradition, the arc road to the south-west of the gum trees has been named "Corroboboree Crescent."

Aboriginal words used for streets include:—

Banks	meaning	Kangeroo.
Girrahween	,,	Place of flowers.
Ipong	,,	Water.
Lowanna	,,	Beauty.
Ballumbir	,,	Butterfly.
Currong	,,	Silver Wattle.
Elmatta	,,	My home.
Giorean	,,	Wind.
Akuna	,,	Flowing water.
Bootoondara	,,	Shady place.

—(Reuter's.)

DERBY DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT

Dr. M. F. Leslie, Derry, has been appointed Canadian Medical Adviser in connection with the new regulations concerning emigration to Canada. His area consists of Londonderry, City and County, the Counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh and a part of County Antrim.

Under the new scheme, Canadian doctors have been appointed by the Ottawa Government for the examination of emigrants before they leave the United Kingdom. Only in the case of Dr. Leslie has the appointment been given to a British medical man. The object of the scheme is to enable emigrants to go to Canada without being subject to medical examination on their arrival.

Dr. H Brierley, Registrar of Wigan County Court, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Saturday, and was congratulated in court by Judge Dowdall. Counsel present added their good wishes. Since his eightieth birthday Dr. Brierley has also been appointed Registrar of St. Helens and Widnes, and now has three Courts under his administration.

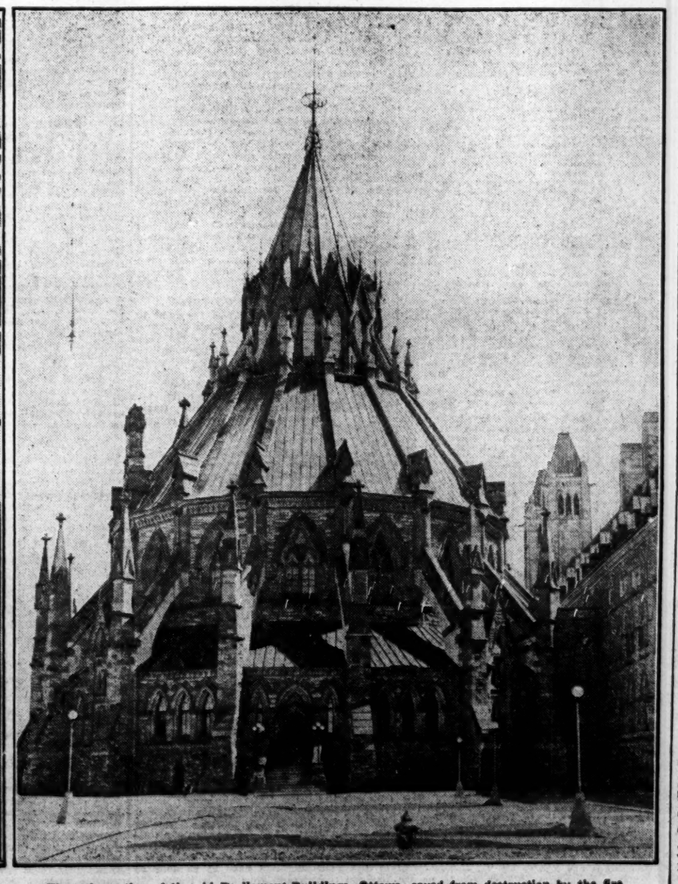
IRELAND'S RUGBY VICTORY: VIEWS OF OTTAWA.

A line-out in the French "25" during the closing stages of the international match at Ravenhill.

THE TWO CAPTAINS.—M. A. Behoteguy, who was playing for France for the first time, and Dr. Stephenson, the Irish captain, who was representing his country for the thirty-third time.

Top—Sugden "sells the dummy," but is tackled by a smart French forward from behind. Below—A French player tries to stop an Irish rush by kicking to touch.

The Victory Tower at the Parliament House, Ottawa. President Cosgrave will be in the Canadian capital to-day.



The only section of the old Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, saved from destruction by the fire that occurred in 1916. Photographs reproduced by courtesy of the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

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BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY

DUBLIN (2RN)—319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Concert. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uair i dTir na n-og—F. J. McCormick, Hilda Shea's Trio, Maire Ni Oisin. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—Gwelidig, Mairead Ni Ghradh, M.A. 7.45—Talk for Farmers—"Growing and Marketing of Potatoes," W. Davidson, B.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.C. 8.0—Station Orchestra Overture. 8.10—Dublin Repertory Society, "The Mulligatawny Medallion," a play in one act: Albert Septimus Smith, James J. Henry; Rosemary Smith, Sicily Allen; Albert Septimus Smith (his son), Patrick Henry; Allworthy (his butler), Joseph Duffy. Scene—The breakfast room of Mr Smith's town house. Time—9 a.m. 8.40—Mabel Home (contralto): "The Old Flagged Path," "The Lavender Room," "The Smoking Room," "The Night Nursery," "The Still Room" (Song Cycle, "The Little White House," by C. Arundale). 8.50—Station Orchestra, Request Music. 9.0—W. A. Manahan (tenor): "Love's Nocturne" (Drigo), "Phillida" (Fisher), "The Faroway Bells" (Gordon), "Parted" (Tosti). 9.15—Joseph O'Doherty (violin): Serenade (Schubert), Hungarian Dances No. 5 (Brahms), "Love's old sweet song" (arr. J. L. Molloy). 9.25—Station Orchestra, some string music. 9.40—Mildred Attwooll (soprano)—"Old World Dance Songs" (M. Phillips). 9.50—Station Orchestra. 10.0—Ceilidh Trio. 10.30—Weather forecast and close down.

BELFAST (2BE)—306.1 Metres (980 Kc.)

12.0-1.0-2.30—London Programme. 3.30—Station Orchestra. 3.55—Jean Ward (contralto). 4.10—Light Music, Orchestra. 4.32—Pianoforte Jazz by Fred Rogers. 4.40—Station Dance Band. 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Organ Recital by Fitzroy Page, relayed from the Classic Cinema. 6.30-11.0—From London.

LONDON (2LO) 361.4 Metres (830 Kc.) and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,604.3 Metres (187 Kc.)

10.15—A Short Religious Service. 10.30 (Daventry only)—Greenwich Time and Weather. 11.0 (Daventry only)—Daventry Quartet and Adolphe Broschke (violin). 12.0—Daventry Quartet, Meta Murray (soprano), Vivian Gaster (baritone). 1.0-2.0—An Organ Recital by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral. 2.30—Miss Rhoda Power: "Boys and Girls of Other Days—The Queen who was Never Crowned." 3.0—Music. 3.5—"Great Stories from History and Mythology—The Round Table." 3.30—Music. 3.50—W. S. Bryan (baritone), Olga Thomas (pianoforte). 4.0—Frank Ashworth's Park Lane Hotel Band. 5.0—Household Talk: Miss Kate Lovell, "Cakes I Make." 5.15—Children. 6.0—London Radio Dance Band. 6.30—Greenwich Time, Weather and News. 6.45—London Radio Dance Band. 7.0—Mr. Desmond MacCarthy: "Literary Criticism." 7.15—Modern French Piano Works, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. 7.35—M. L. M. Stephan: "French Talk, including a letter from 'La Lettre Chargée,' Scene IV." 7.45—A Song Recital by Florence Hodding. 8.0—A Debate. 9.0—Weather and News. 9.15 (Daventry only)—Shipping Forecast. 9.20-11.0—"The Lilac Domino," an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith and Robert B. Smith. Music by Charles Cuvillier. Players—Robert Chignell, Jean Allistone, John Armstrong, Norman Griffin, John Rorke, Thorpe Bates, Dino Galvani, Maggie Teyte, Alice Gachet, Wireless Chorus and Orchestra. 11.0-12.0 (Daventry only)—Dance Music: Jack Hylton's Ambassador Club Band.

DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL (5GB)—491.8 Metres (610 Kc.)

3.0—Dance Music. The London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Firmau. Leslie Weston (entertainer). 4.0—Lozells Picture House Organ, from Birmingham. Frank Newman (organ). Clifford Fullwood (tenor), Frank Newman. 5.0—A Ballad Concert. Dorothy Smithard (contralto), Aubrey Millward (baritone), Harry Blech (violin), 5.3—Harry Blech. 5.15—Aubrey Millward. 5.22—Dorothy Smithard. 5.30—Harry Blech. 5.38—Aubrey Millward. 5.45—The Children's Hour (from Birmingham). 6.30—Time signal, Greenwich; first General News Bulletin. 6.45—Light Music, from Birmingham. The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. Booth Tawin (bass). 8.0—Old Favourites, a short programme of dance music by the London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Firman. 8.30—Variety, from Birmingham. Ernest Jones ("Banjo" Virtuoso), Vincent Curran (recitals), Sara Sarony (reminiscences of Margaret Cooper), Sydney Coltham (tenor). 9.30—A Song Recital, by Megan Foster. 10.0—Weather Forecast, second General News Bulletin. 10.15—Dance Music: Jay Whidden's Dance Band from the Carlton Hotel. 11.0-11.15—Jack Hylton's Ambassador Club Dance Band, under the direction of Ray Starita, from the Ambassador Club.

CARDIFF (5WA)—353 Metres (850 Kc.).

2.30—Broadcast to Schools: Professor A. J. Sutton Pippard, "The Conquest of the Air—Gliders." 3.0—Station Orchestra. Adelaide McQuistin (soprano), A. H. Trotman (cornet). 4.45—Major C. J. Evans, T.D., "The Castles of Gwent." 5.0—Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—From London. 7.45—Leslie Sarony, Syncopated songs to his own banjulele. 8.0-11.0—From London.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384.6 Metres. (780 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Gramophone Records. 3.0—Dr. J. E. Myers: "Ten Great Scientists—III. Joseph Priestley." 3.20—Orchestra, Nellie Edwards (soprano). 5.0—Miss Hallie Fryer: "Money and the Rabbit." 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0—From London.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—328.1 Metres. (920 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Gramaphone Records. 4.0—Orchestra. 5.0—Hon Mrs. Stuart Wortley: "State Palaces of Paris—The British Embassy." 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0—From London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV) 297 Metres. (1,010 Kc.)

4.0—Dance Band. 5.0—Maunin Craine, "Selling a Typewriter"—A Humorous Sketch. 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0—From London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—312.5 Metres. (960 Kc.).

2.30—Broadcast to Schools. 3.0—London Programme. 4.0—Music. 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Edward Bird (baritone). 6.10—Violet Potts (reciter). 6.20-11.0—From London.

GLASGOW (5SC)—405.4 Metres (740 Kc.)

12.0-1.C—Gramaphone Records. 3.15—Dance Music. 4.0—Wireless Quintet. Jean MacFarlane (soprano) 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 5.58—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6.0—Amy Samuel (soprano). 6.30-11.0—From London.

TO-MORROW.

DUBLIN (2RN) 319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Concert. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uair i dTir na n-og. Louis Tierney, Donnchadh MacCoilligh, Eileen Crowe. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—Caint i gcomhair an Fhainne, Sean O Cuill: "Farmaid Fleasca agus Solain." 7.45—Spanish, Dr. W. Starkie. 8.0—Talk, W. S. Gwynn Williams. 8.20—Rnaglen Gymraeg (Welsh Programme)—Bessie Davies (contralto), Peter Davies (tenor), R. Meirion Morris (baritone), Terry O'Connor (violinist), W. S. Gwynn Williams (pianist), Station Orchestra. R. Meirion Morris: "Llw Gwyn Rhosyn y Haf" (arranged G. Williams), "Y Cobler Du Bach" (arranged Hubert Davies); Bessie Davies: "Gwen a Nait se Elin" (arranged G. Davies), "Pa Bryd y Deui Eto" (arranged G. Williams); Peter Davies: "Mwyen Merch," and "Can yr allteg" (arranged G. Williams); W. S. Gwynn Williams: "Nant-y-Ffrith" (Morfydd Owen), "Milwyr Brehain" (G. Williams); Bessie Davies and Peter Davies: "Y Lili a'r Rhosyn" (J. O. Williams); R. Meirion Morris: "Cantre'r Gwaelod" (H. Morris), "Y Fellten" (E. D. Lloyd); Bessie Davies: "Hen Wr y Cwm" and "Einiog" (Vaughan Thomas); Peter Davies: "Yn Ormest and "Myfanwy" (W. Davies); Terry O'Connor (violin): "The Monks' March" and "Hunting the Hare" (arranged A. Moffatt), "Celtic Lament" (H. Morris); R. Meirion Morris: "Can y Marchog" (J. T. Pritchard); Bessie Davies: "Cymru Fydd" (J. Parry); Peter Davies: "Baner Ein Gwlad" (J. Parry); Instrumental Trio: "Welsh Miniatures" (E. T. Davies). 9.30—Station Orchestra. 9.45—Carmel Turner (piano): "Nocturne in E major (Chopin) (C. E. Music Publishing Co.), "Au bord d'une source" (Liszt) (Augener). 9.55—Talk, "St. Bridget's Eve Customs," C. M. Ni Dhubhghaill. 10.5—Bridie Moloney (mezzo-soprano). Three Songs of Rumania (Lohr): "The Rumanian Mountains," "Life Has Sent Me Many Roses," and "Rumanian Night Song"; "Jack and Jill" (Sanderson). 10.15—Station Orchestra, Light Operatic. 10.30—Weather Forecast.

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3.0—Paul Moulder's Rivoli Theatre Orchestra. 4.0—From Birmingham: Jack Payne and His Band, W. Heseltine (tenor), H. Aldridge (entertainer). 5.45—Children. 6.30—Greenwich Time, Weather and News. 6.45—London Radio Dance Band. 7.45—A Symphony Concert, conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood: from Manchester. Station Orchestra, Kate Winter (soprano). 9.0—Pianoforte Interlude by Mr. Owen Mace. 9.15—Symphony Concert (continued). 10.0—Weather and News. 10.15-11.15—Sailors' Delight, a Sea Programme of the Time of Sailing Ships, arranged by Miss C. Fox Smith.

DUBLIN'S FIRE BRIGADE.

COMMISSIONERS AND DEVELOPMENT.

At a meeting of the Dublin Borough Commissioners last Saturday, Mr. Joseph Connolly, Station Officer at Rush, Lusk street for a number of years was appointed Second Officer of the Fire Brigade at a salary of £200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £250, and thence by £15 increments to £400, plus current cost of living bonus and emoluments of house, coal, light and uniform.

The Chairman (Mr. Seamus Murphy) having called in Mr. Connolly, said that while the Brigade had attained a high state of efficiency, there still remained room for improvement and development, and he hoped that Mr. Connolly would do his utmost to preserve the high discipline of the organisation, and make as many improvements and developments as he could.

Mr. Connolly promised to do his utmost to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners.

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The Commissioners approved the constitution of the City of Dublin Child Welfare Committee for the year ending the 31st January, 1929, as follows:—

Representing the Babies' Clubs Committee—Mrs. Smyth, The Collegnes, Bootserstown; Miss Conroy, 21 Lower Pembroke street; Mrs. Byrne, 20 Clonmore road, North Strand; the Rev. Eugene Traynor, C.C., Goldenbridge, Inchicore; Mrs Gordon, 3 Cavendish row.

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TROUT FOR THE RESERVOIRS.

Mr. Murphy, in a report, stated that the City Engineer had reported that it would be necessary to stock the reservoirs at Roundwood and Stillorgan with trout to maintain the purity of the water supply, and provision was accordingly made for the purpose in this year's estimates. In response to advertisement, tenders were received from five firms, of which the lowest was that of Messrs. Nissen Joker Bros., Essex Trout Farm, for the supply of 15,000 yearling trout, in size from three to five inches, at £112 10s., with an additional sum of £28 to cover cartage to quays at Dublin and travelling expenses of a man to accompany the consignment and put the trout in the reservoirs.

The Commissioner recommended the acceptance of this tender, and his recommendation was adopted.

WIRELESS SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Wireless Society of Ireland, which is represented on the Irish Broadcasting (Advisory) Board, has drawn up an attractive programme for this year. Anyone desiring further information or wishing to make application for membership should apply to the Hon. Secretary, 12 Trinity street, Dublin, C.1.

Brandes Matched tone Headphones

Embodying a manufacturing principle special to *Brandes*. Established in favour. Over 5,000,000 sold.

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PRICE 18/- **HUET BROS.** 106 Mid. Abbey St., Dublin

IRELAND'S RUGBY VICTORY: VIEWS OF OTTAWA.

A line-out in the French "25" during the closing stages of the international match at Ravenhill.

THE TWO CAPTAINS.—M. A. Behoteguy, who was playing for France for the first time, and Dr. Stephenson, the Irish captain, who was representing his country for the thirty-third time.

Top—Sugden "sells the dummy," but is tackled by a smart French forward from behind. Below—A French player tries to stop an Irish rush by kicking to touch.

The Victory Tower at the Parliament House, Ottawa. President Cosgrave will be in the Canadian capital to-day.

The only section of the old Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, saved from destruction by the fire that occurred in 1916. Photographs reproduced by courtesy of the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

NAMING CANBERRA'S STREETS.

TRIBUTES TO FAMOUS MEN.

SYDNEY.

The Canberra National Memorials Committee has adopted for the nomenclature of the divisional areas, parks, avenues and streets of Canberra a scheme by which every name used commemorates a name famous in the annals of Australian exploration, navigation, pioneering, colonisation, administration, politics, science and letters.

It was felt by the Committee that patriotic and national sentiment would be met best if the names of those men who have contributed most to Australia's existence as a unified nation were used in the most important places—that is, for the names of divisions or suburbs of Canberra.

The names of those statesmen who were directly associated with, and who are mainly responsible for, the establishment of the federation of the Commonwealth are as follows:—

Barton,	Kingston,
Braddon,	Lyne,
Deakin,	O'Connor,
Dickson,	Parkes,
Forrest,	Reid,
Fysh,	Symon,
Griffith,	Turner.

A suffix has been added, similar to some of the Anglo-Saxon names of towns in Great Britain, where the name is thought not to be very euphonous.

In connection with the naming of the divisions of Canberra, it was decided also to retain as official those names connected with Canberra's early days, and which have become associated with the place since the days of the pioneers. These names are:—

Acton,	Mugga,
Amslie,	Narrabundah,
Duntroon,	Yarralumla.

The second task which was set down for the Committee to deal with was a nomenclature of the public places and thoroughfares of the city.

CAPITOL HILL.

In the centre of the city is an eminence dominating the surrounding landscape, which is known as "Capitol Hill." This is the site which has been reserved for the erection, some day, of a monumental building, probably for housing national archives, or perhaps as a temple of honour to great Australians, or to commemorate Australian achievements, and it may mean to the Australian nation what the Pantheon in Paris is to the French nation.

Radiating from Capitol Hill are eight main avenues. Six of these avenues have been named after the capital cities of Australia, and the other two, forming two sides of the triangle of the government area—at the apex of which Parliament House stands—have been named "King's," and "Commonwealth." "Constitution" avenue forms the base of the triangle, on the north side of the river.

At the terminus of each avenue named after a capital city there will be a park called by the name of the first Governor of that State, and the street surrounding the park will be named after the corresponding State.

In the governmental area eleven of the names of the most prominent statesmen connected with the establishment of federation have been used for the streets in the vicinity of Parliament House. The central place in front of Parliament House has been given to the father of the federation—Sir Henry Parkes. The only other name used in the governmental area is Parliament square, which is a link associating Australia's Parliament House with the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, which also faces a Parliament square.

The Committee has adopted the idea of grouping together various classes of names in separate areas. Sections of the city plan have therefore been set apart for governors, explorers, navigators, scientists, foresters, pioneers, founders of the Constitution and euphonious and aboriginal words.

The area partly surrounding Capitol Hill and to the south of it, has been set apart for the names of Governors of the various Australian States. All the Governors who were in office prior to the 1st January, 1870, have been included, and, as far as possible, the Governors of the various States have been arranged in separate groups.

All the past Governors-General have been mentioned in the area to the south-west of Capitol Hill.

YORK PARK.

Within the area set apart for the names of Governors, and immediately south of Parliament House, a park—"York Park"—has been so named to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The street on the eastern boundary of the park has been named Windsor Walk.

One main avenue leading from Captain Cook Crescent to the Jerrabomberra Valley road and Tharwa, has been named "Jerrabomberra avenue."

On the northern side of the city is "London Circuit," a hexagonal-shaped roadway which surrounds "City Hill."

Eventually there will be blocks of buildings surrounding London Circuit, and the northern blocks will be named after the capital cities of Australia, and the southern blocks after the capital cities of the Dominions. The names approved for the two existing shopping blocks are 'Sydney Buildings" and "Melbourne Buildings."

To the east of City Circuit is the University area. When the University site is laid out the streets are to be named after the greatest Australian authors, poets, scientists, doctors, engineers and educationalists. The streets in the vicinity of the area to be set apart for the National Art Gallery are to be named after artists.

The roads and streets in the vicinity of the war memorial site commemorate Australia's part in the Great War of 1914-18. The Committee considers that these names are representative of the three arms of the service and of the part which the Australians played in the overthrow of the enemies of the Empire during the Great War. To perpetuate the memory of battles in which Australians participated, the following names have been used for streets in this area:—

Beersheba,	Lone Pine,
Megiddo,	Ypres,
Pereone,	Amiens,
Gallipoli,	Pozieres,
Flanders,	Sydney-Emden,
Romani,	Anzac,
Rabaul.	

BOTTLE-BRUSH STREET.

In the extreme north-west area on the city plan, places have been provided for the streets to be named after Australian wild flowers and shrubs. These names include:—

Boronia,	Flax-Lily,
Banksia,	Pepper-Vine,
Bottle-brush,	Waratah,
Clyanthus,	Wattle.
Tea Tree.	

There is a tradition attached to that clump of red gum trees in the Ainslie division, to the north-east of Pialligo avenue. It is to the effect that the aboriginal inhabitants of Canberra used it as a corroboboree ground. To commemorate this tradition, the arc road to the south-west of the gum trees has been named "Corroboboree Crescent."

Aboriginal words used for streets include:—

Banda	meaning	Kangeroo.
Girrahween	"	Place of flowers.
Ilonz	"	Water.
Lawanna	"	Beauty.
Mullombir	"	Butterfly.
Currong	"	Silver Wattle.
Elimatta	"	My home.
Goreen	"	Wind.
Akuna	"	Flowing water.
Boorondara	"	Shady place.

—(Reuter's.)

DERRY DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT

Dr. M. F. Leslie, Derry, has been appointed Canadian Medical Adviser in connection with the new regulations concerning emigration to Canada. His area consists of Londonderry, City and County, the Counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh and a part of County Antrim.

Under the new scheme, Canadian doctors have been appointed by the Ottawa Government for the examination of emigrants before they leave the United Kingdom. Only in the case of Dr. Leslie has the appointment been given to a British medical man. The object of the scheme is to enable emigrants to go to Canada without being subject to medical examination on their arrival.

Dr. H. Brierley, Registrar of Wigan County Court, celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Saturday, and was congratulated in court by Judge Dowdall. Counsel present added their good wishes. Since his eightieth birthday Dr. Brierley has also been appointed Registrar of St. Helens and Widnes, and now has three Courts under his administration.

Custard Cooked in Glass

PYREX TRANSPARENT Custard Cups cook Custard to perfection. The glass quickly transmits and evenly radiates the heat throughout; its crystal clarity permits observation of the cooking. PYREX saves fuel, time and utensils, and washes up as easily as china.

THE ORIGINAL **PYREX** TRANSPARENT OVENWARE

GUARANTEED for 6 Months against OVEN-HEAT BREAKAGE

PYREX does not flake, rust, corrode or burn out, and will last a lifetime.

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James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Wear Glass Works, Sunderland.

See the name PYREX on every piece.

PYREX Modern Cookery Book forwarded free on Receipt of 2d to cover postage.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of

Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Wasting Diseases.

Being a PURE NATURAL Oil it contains to the fullest extent the VITAMINS, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically.

It is the PUREST, MOST PALATABLE, most EASILY DIGESTED and most SPEEDILY EFFICACIOUS, and can confidently be recommended as the best preparation of this description.

Sold in IMPERIAL Half-pints and Pints by most high-class Chemists and Druggists. Sole Proprietors: ANSAR, HARFORD and CO., Ltd., 182 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C. 1.

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Mullard

THE MASTER VALVE

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY

DUBLIN (2RN)—319.1 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Concert. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uair i dTir na n-og—F. J. McCormick, Hilda Shea's Trio, Maire Ni Gisin. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—Liudhlic, Mairead Ni Ghradi, M.A. 7.45—Talk for Farmers—"Growing and Marketing of Potatoes," W. Davidson, B.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.C. 8.0—Station Orchestra Overture. 8.10—Dublin Repertory Society. "The Mulligatawny Medallion," a play in one act: Albert Septimus Smith, James J. Henry, Rosemary Smith, Sicily Allen; Albert Septimus Smith (his son), Patrick Henry; Ailworthy (his butler), Joseph Duffy. Scene—The breakfast room of Mr. Smith's town house. Time—9 a.m. 8.40—Mabel Home (contralto): "The Old Flagged Path," "The Lavender Room," "The Smoking Room," "The Night Nursery," "The Still Room" (Song Cycle, "The Little White House," by C. Arundale). 8.50—Station Orchestra, Request Music. 9.0—W. A. Manahan (tenor): "Love's Nocturne" (Drigo), "Phillida" (Fisher), "The Faroway Bells" (Gordon), "Parted" (Tosti). 9.15—Joseph O'Doherty (violin): Serenade (Schubert), Hungarian Dances No. 5 (Brahms), "Love's old sweet song" (arr. J. L. Molloy). 9.25—Station Orchestra, some string music. 9.40—Mildred Attwooll (soprano)—"Old World Dance Songs" (M. Phillips). 9.50—Station Orchestra. 10.0—Celtidh Trio. 10.30—Weather forecast and close down.

BELFAST (2BE)—306.1 Metres (980 Kc.)

12.0-1.0-2.30—London Programme. 3.30—Station Orchestra. 3.58—Jean Ward (contralto). 4.10—Light Music, Orchestra. 4.32—Pianoforte Jazz by Fred Rogers. 4.40—Station Dance Band. 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Organ Recital by Fitzroy Page, relayed from the Classic Cinema. 6.30-11.0—From London.

LONDON (2L.O). 361.4 Metres (830 Kc.) and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,604.3 Metres (187 Kc.)

10.15—A Short Religious Service. 10.30 (Daventry only)—Greenwich Time and Weather. 11.0 (Daventry only)—Daventry Quartet: Adolphe Broschke (violin), 12.0—Daventry Quartet, Meta Murray (soprano), Vivian Gaster (baritone). 1.0-2.0—An Organ Recital by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral. 2.30—Miss Rhoda Power: "Boys and Girls of Other Days—The Queen who was Never Crowned." 3.0—Music. 3.5—"Great Stories from History and Mythology—The Round Table." 3.30—Music. 3.50—W. S. Bryan (baritone), Olga Thomas (pianoforte). 4.0—Frank Ashworth's Park Lane Hotel Band. 5.0—Household Talk: Miss Kate Lovell, "Cakes I Make." 5.15—Children. 6.0—London Radio Dance Band. 6.30—Greenwich Time, Weather and News. 6.45—London Radio Dance Band. 7.0—Mr. Desmond MacCarthy: "Literary Criticism." 7.15—Modern French Piano Works, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. 7.25—M. L. M. Stephan: "French Talk, including a letter from 'La Lettre Chargée,' Scene IV." 7.45—A Song Recital by Florence Holding. 8.0—A Debate. 9.0—Weather and News. 9.15 (Daventry only)—Shipping Forecast. 9.20-11.0—"The Lilac Domino," an operetta in three acts. Book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith and Robert B. Smith. Music by Charles Cuvillier. Players—Robert Chignell, Jean Allistone, John Armstrong, Norman Griffin, John Earle, Thorpe Bates, Dino Galvani, Maggie Teyte, Alice Gachet, Wireless Chorus and Orchestra. 11.0-12.0 (Daventry only)—Dance Music: Jack Hylton's Ambassador Club Band.

DAVENTRY EXPERIMENTAL (5GB)—491.8 Metres (610 Kc.)

3.0—Dance Music. The London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Firmau. Leslie Weston (entertainer). 4.0—Lozells Picture House Organ, from Birmingham. Frank Newman (organ), Clifford Fullwood (tenor), Frank Newman. 5.0—A Ballad Concert. Dorothy Smithard (contralto), Aubrey Millward (baritone), Harry Blech (violin). 5.8—Harry Blech. 5.15—Aubrey Millward. 5.22—Dorothy Smithard. 5.30—Harry Blech. 5.38—Aubrey Millward. 5.45—The Children's Hour (from Birmingham). 6.30—Time signal, Greenwich; first General News Bulletin. 6.45—Light Music, from Birmingham. The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. Booth Unwin (base). 8.0—Old Favourites, a short programme of dance music by the London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sidney Firman. 8.30—Variety, from Birmingham. Ernest Jones ("Banjo" Virtuoso), Vincent Curran (recitals), Sara Saxony (reminiscences of Margaret Cooper), Sydney Coltham (tenor). 9.30—A Song Recital, by Megan Foster. 10.0—Weather Forecast, second General News Bulletin. 10.15—Dance Music: Jay Whidden's Dance Band from the Carlton Hotel. 11.0-11.15—Jack Hylton's Ambassador Club Dance Band, under the direction of Ray Starita, from the Ambassador Club.

CARDIFF (5WA)—353 Metres (850 Kc.).

2.30—Broadcast to Schools: Professor A. J. Sutton Pippard, "The Conquest of the Air—Gliders." 3.0—Station Orchestra. Adelaide McQuistin (soprano), A. H. Trotman (cornet). 4.45—Major C. J. Evans, T.D., "The Castles of Gwent." 5.0—Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—From London. 7.45—Leslie Sarony, Syncopated songs to his own banjolele. 8.0-11.0—From London.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384.6 Metres. (780 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Gramophone Records. 3.0—Dr. J. F. Myers: "Ten Great Scientists—III., Joseph Priestley." 3.20—Orchestra, Nellie Edwards (soprano). 5.0—Miss Hallie Fryer: "Money and the Rabbit." 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0—From London.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—328.1 Metres. (920 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Gramaphone Records. 4.0—Orchestra. 5.0—Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley: "State Palaces of Paris—The British Embassy." 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0 —From London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV) 297 Metres. (1,010 Kc.)

4.0—Dance Band. 5.0—Mannin Craine, "Selling a Typewriter"—A Humorous Sketch. 5.15—Children. 6.0-11.0—From London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—312.5 Metres. (960 Kc.).

2.30—Broadcast to Schools. 3.0—London Programme. 4.0—Music. 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Edward Bird (baritone). 6.10—Violet Potts (reciter). 6.20-11.0—From London.

GLASGOW (5SC). 405.4 Metres (740 Kc.)

12.0-1.0—Gramaphone Records. 3.15—Dance Music. 4.0—Wireless Quintet. Jean MacFarlane (soprano) 5.0—London Programme. 5.15—Children. 5.58—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6.0—Amy Samuel (soprano). 6.30-11.0—From London.

TO-MORROW.

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TROUT FOR THE RESERVOIRS.

Mr. Murphy, in a report, stated that the City Engineer had reported that it would be necessary to stock the reservoirs at Roundwood and Stillorgan with trout to maintain the purity of the water supply, and provision was accordingly made for the purpose in this year's estimates. In response to advertisement, tenders were received from five firms, of which the lowest was that of Messrs. Nissen Joker Bros., Essex Trout Farm, for the supply of 15,000 yearling trout, in size from three to five inches, at £112 10s., with an additional sum of £28 to cover cartage to quays at Dublin and travelling expenses of a man to accompany the consignment and put the trout in the reservoirs.

The Commissioner recommended the acceptance of this tender, and his recommendation was adopted.

WIRELESS SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Wireless Society of Ireland, which is represented on the Irish Broadcasting (Advisory) Board, has drawn up an attractive programme for this year. Anyone desiring further information or wishing to make application for membership should apply to the Hon. Secretary, 13 Trinity street, Dublin, C.4.

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RACING PROSPECTS.

Grand National Possibilities: The American Challenge: Mascot and the Lincolnshire: Good Performance of Beggar's End.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, Sunday Night.

Never in my recollection has there been such a remarkable acceptance for both the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Grand National. Only one horse—Voice Box—went out of the former on Tuesday last, and 96 horses remain in the National. The figure is almost paralysing, and suggests that this year there may be a field of something like fifty at Liverpool. There has been next to no speculation on either event so far, and there may not be much until the dates of the races. Ante-post betting seems as dead as a doornail in this country. In a few lists I have seen Orbindos is favourite for the Lincolnshire, 8 to 1 being about the best offer to be had about him.

For the Grand National the American horse, Billy Barton, who made such a good impression at Newbury last week, is as good a favourite as anything, and 100 to 8 seems to be about the best offer procurable. He is likely to start at this price on the day of the race, especially if, as is stated, the American amateur, Mr. Albert Ober, rides him. Mr. Ober has the reputation in his own country of being an excellent horseman, but his lack of experience at Aintree must prejudice the chance of the horse in the eyes of many people.

The French 'chaser, The Coyote, is due to arrive in England in the course of a few days, and he has been entered in a handicap to be run at Lingfield on March 10th next. This is likely to be his first appearance in England. The six-year-old mare, Maguelonue, is also due to arrive in England shortly. A friend who saw her run at Nice last Sunday thinks she is a good mare, and gave the impression of being a genuine stayer. The Ace, who finished fourth to The Coyote in the Grand Steeplechase in Paris last June, has been entered for the same race at Lingfield. The Coyote and Billy Barton have also been put in it.

POSTPONEMENT AT NOTTINGHAM.

The doubt whether there will be any racing at Nottingham this week—to-morrow's programme has been postponed until Tuesday and the second day's card abandoned—is disappointing, as Grakle was due to run, and missed a Newbury engagement last week for an event to-morrow. It does not look encouraging accounts of this horse, and it is possible that he may start favourite for the Grand National.

I had thought that White Park might be a general first choice, but I believe that at the moment he is not the horse he was last year, and one should not be optimistic at the moment about his Liverpool chance. Koko is another about whom the reports are not too encouraging. He has not been giving entire satisfaction in his work lately.

I hear excellent accounts of Great Span, who has a number of engagements in the near future, one or other of which he is sure to meet. It seems to be doubtful at the moment whether Jack Horner will stand winding up, and judgment should be suspended with regard to him. His trainer, Jack Leader, who has been so successful with the Grand National with Jack Horner, used to be a very bad jumper, but he has improved a good deal, and should win a nice steeplechase in the early future.

A shade of odds was laid on Sir Charles Hartopp's He Will in the Stentford Handicap Hurdle, and though he was headed in the straight by Paradeisos, he regained the lead on the flat, and won by a length and a half, without having very much in hand.

GALTEE MORE.

Shrewton stable is content with the weights allotted to both Vanoc and Lone Knight.

Donoghue, who always rides the horses from this stable, is in the South of France, and intends to remain there until a very short time before the flat racing season opens in England. This does not suggest that either Vanoc or Lone Knight will be wanted at Lincoln.

The weather was very bad for the second day of the Kempton meeting yesterday, and it does not seem as if we can ever have two consecutive fine days in this country at the moment. The attendance was a small one, and the three steeplechases only produced between them nineteen runners, which is a wretched average for such a meeting as Kempton used to be. Mr. R. G. Shaw, who never loses an opportunity of a ride in public, and who is an excellent jockey nowadays in the hurdle races which he affects, rode his own horse, Dowser, in the Selling Hurdle Race, but, useful plater as the old horse is, he found one too good for him in Mah Jongg, and, despite his resolute challenge, he was beaten by three lengths. Dowser is a most consistent animal, and finished in the first three in no fewer than fourteen races last year.

CULLINAN'S CLEVER RIDING.

Mr. Withington did not start Don Sancho for the Staines Steeplechase, relying instead on K.C.B., a nice sort of six-year-old by The White Knight. He was not so good a favourite as Sans Blague, but he beat him cleverly by a length and a half, T. B. Cullinan riding an excellent race on the winner. All the way up the straight he was carrying too many guns for Sans Blague. K.C.B., who belongs to Mr. Vivian Hugh Smith, a comparatively new but very enthusiastic patron of 'chasing, only ran once last year.

Duller rode an excellent race on Clochatte, who won the Selling Hurdle Race cleverly by three parts of a length from Fairielike Fur. The winner was bought after the race by Mr. Michael Corrigan, a most persistent bidder for selling plate winners in these days.

A NATIONAL CANDIDATE WINS.

The best performance of the afternoon was that put up by Lord Queenborough's Beggar's End in winning the Cranford Handicap by three lengths from The Sheriff. He closed with the second coming to the last fence, and drew right away on the flat to win very easily, indeed. Considering the outstanding chance he had in this small field, his returned price, 11 to 10 against, was a good one. Beggar's End has had an engagement made for him in the Grand National, but it is doubtful whether he gets the distance. His stable companion, Spear o' War, is also engaged in the National, in which he is considered to have a chance.

The Sonning horse Temple won the Novices' Chase for Major Dixon. It was his first appearance over a country in England, and he started second favourite. T. Leader, however, had to ride him right out, and it was only after a long drawn out struggle that he got up to beat Elm's Star by a neck. Elm's Star, who is owned by Mr. Charles Schwartz, who won the Grand National with Jack Horner, used to be a very bad jumper, but he has improved a good deal, and should win a nice steeplechase in the early future.

A shade of odds was laid on Sir Charles Hartopp's He Will in the Stentford Handicap Hurdle, and though he was headed in the straight by Paradeisos, he regained the lead on the flat, and won by a length and a half, without having very much in hand.

GALTEE MORE.

HUNTING.

THE KILDARE HOUNDS.

As in most other parts of Ireland, high winds and sleet showers made themselves felt on Tuesday last, when the meet was at Castle Martin and a large field welcomed by Colonel and Mrs. Blacker. On such a day, where foxes will be found is a difficult problem, and while there were none in Castle Martin there were two brace at Silliott Hill. The gale seemed at its highest when the first one broke, and hounds had just been got on the line when another fox "joined in the fun." He was fairly "coursed" over the Dublin road and Mr. Pat Burney's farm, through Dunstown Wood, where numerous fares added to the difficulties, and all trace eventually fizzled out.

The next draws were Herbertstown (where there is little covert yet) and Coolmooran (almost under water), which did not respond, though it was rumoured that a fox had been seen leaving the latter. The elements continued so bad no more was essayed.

Kildangan on Thursday, 26th, brought better luck, and the usual welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Dominick More O'Ferrall. A first find from Doneany Wood matured into a nice hunt, very fast, over a rideable country for about a mile to some earths, which our quarry found well stopped, and came back to the starting point on a left-handed hoop. A storm now did harm, and the pace was much reduced to Ballyvarney Wood, and on nearly to Nurney Village before all trace faded away. A very good gallop with a fine old fox found in a snug outlying patch near Ballyvarney Wood finished the day. At top speed the line hunted was by the edge of King's Bog, nearly into Kildare, and then right-handed, with the National Stud at Tully just on the left, to ground near Sheshoon. The point was four miles, and our objective seemed to have selected the best of the country, from a rider's point of view, which made it capital fun.

Saturday last, at Painstown Cross-roads, attracted a big field, but it turned out a day of disappointments. As we approached Loughtown Wood a fox was seen coming in, but it took a very long time to make him leave it. Eventually he was dusted across the road into the garden at Mount Armstrong House, where he got up the chimney of the greenhouse, and all attempts to evict him failed. Collier's did not hold, but there was a leash in Craiguesallagh. The first of these to break was hunted back into Rathcoffey, where he got into a covert. A second trial of Craiguesallagh was more successful, as a fox went away on the Lady Chapel side, and was hunted nicely, though slowly, down wind nearly to Brown Bridge, where he got in. This practically finished the day, as it was too late to go to Straffan, as intended.

BALLYMACAD HOUNDS.

By invitation of the Meath Hunt, Captain Naper kindly brought the Ballymacad Hounds to Patrickstown Cross-roads on Saturday last. Drumlary was blank, but the beautiful day, which afforded remarkable views over the country, partly compensated for that disappointment. In the Garnond Hills were found two foxes, and hunted one over the top towards Patrickstown; but he turned down over the road, passing The Willows and pointing for Loughcrew. There he apparently changed his mind, and swung left, going to ground beyond The Willows—a fast fifteen minutes.

Bellevue and Clonebreny did not hold, probably owing to the previous stormy night. From the lower covert of Boltown a fox was well viewed running into the wood on the hill. He was soon out on the far side and gave us a fast thirty-five minutes, hounds streaming over the hillside and running straight back to Clonebreny, and out on the other side. Unfortunately, the fox went to ground, as the hounds were very nearly on top of him. This ended a most enjoyable day, with good sport.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

February		Hour.
Wednesday, 1st	10-Mile Rush	1.30
Saturday, 4th	Rathgate	1.30

THE KILDARE.

January.		
Tuesday, 31st	Kellis	11.0
February.		
Thursday, 2nd	Dunlavin	11.0
Saturday 4th	Celbridge	11.0

THE MEATH.

January.		
To-day	Slane Castle	11.0
Tuesday, 31st	Clonee	11.0
February.		
Friday, 3rd	Hollywoodrath	11.0

FINGAL HARRIERS.

CHANGE OF MEET.

These hounds meet at Kilmartin House to-day (Monday), at 12 o'clock.

WESTMEATH HOUNDS.—January — To-day (Monday), 30th, Glencarn. February — Thursday, 1st, Mullingar; Friday, 3rd, Cloghan Inn; Monday, 6th, Rosemount; Wednesday, 8th, Drumcree; Friday, 10th, Castletown; Monday, 13th, Belmont; Wednesday, 15th, Killucan; Friday, 17th, Mearescourt X; Monday, 20th, Mount Murray; Wednesday, 22nd, Rathdhill; Friday, 24th, Milltown; Monday, 27th, Tristernagh; Wednesday, 29th, Gartlandstown. At 11 o'clock a.m.

HUNTING.—For reports from the various packs and List of Appointments read *The Irish Field*. Published on Saturday. Price 2d. On Sale at all Newsagents.—(Advt.)

CROSS-COUNTRY.

THE CLONLIFFE OPEN HANDICAP

The Ten Miles' Open Handicap of the Clonliffe Harriers for the Flynn Trophy was decided last Saturday over the club course at Finglas. Despite the unfavourable morning, the big field turned up in very good condition, and the test proved an easier one than did the inaugural race at Clonskeagh a year ago.

The event was a scratch race, with a sealed handicap, the trophy going to the winner of the former. Some of the provincial clubs were also invited to take part was able to accept the invitation. The length of the race was 2 miles longer than the usual cross-country distance in Ireland, made it a useful trial for the forthcoming international contest. Nevertheless, with Nalty, of the Dublin City Harriers (the holder), Douglas Beard (Donore), and George Magan (Dublin Metropolitan Guards) figuring on the scratch mark in the sealed handicap, there was material for a good race, apart from the possibilities provided by 26 other starters.

The scratch men resolved itself into a contest between the trio named, and from half distance it was a match between Beard and Nalty, but Magan having retired at five miles, after making a good deal of the running. The issue remained in doubt until the pair entered the last quarter of a mile. Coard then came away, and, finishing much the faster, won by three seconds.

The proportion of finishers was not large, and indicates the necessity of our cross-country men giving more attention to ten mile events if we are to have a chance in international races. Only 17 of the 29 went the full distance.

Details:—

		Actual Times
		M. S.
1—D. Coard, Donore Harriers		69 53
2—J. Nally, Dublin City Harriers		69 56
3—J. Cullen, Metro. (Army) A.C.		71 26
4—J. Roche, Donore Harriers		74 15
5—G. J. Walker, Clonliffe Harriers		74 59
6—P. Hennessy, City and Suburban Harriers		75 25

7, M. Price, Dublin University, 75m. 47s.; 8, Holden, Navan, 77m. 58s.; 9, G. R. Wisdom, Clonliffe, 77m. 11s.; 10, P. O'Farrell, Donore, 77m. 40s.; 11, F. Reynolds, Clonliffe, 77m. 58s.; 12, W. A. Robinson, Dublin University, 79m. 18s.; 13, E. I. Johnston, Dublin University, 79m. 44s.; 14, W. Walton, Dublin University, 80m. 13s.; 15, P. P. Morton, Clonliffe, 81m. 48s.; 16, W. Ashe, Clonliffe, 83m. 37s.; 17, R. P. Morrison Clonliffe, 85m. 15s.

The positions in the sealed handicap were:—

		H'cap time
		M. S.
1—D. Coard, Donore Harriers (scr.)		69 53
2—J. Nally, Dublin City Harriers (scr.)		69 56
3—J. Cullen, Metro. (Army) A.C. (scr.)		71 26
4—P. O'Farrell, Donore Harriers (5m. 15s.)		72 25
5—J. Roche, Donore Harriers (1m. 45s.)		72 30
6—G. R. Wisdom, Clonliffe (5m. 15s.)		72 46

7, N. S. Price, Dublin University Harriers (1m 30s.), 73m. 57s.; 8, P. Hennessey, City and Suburban (1m. 15s.), 74m. 15s.; 9, G. N. Walker, Clonliffe (4m.), 74m. 19s.; 10, F. Reynolds, Clonliffe (3m.), 74m. 58s.; 11, G. R. Wisdom, Clonliffe (1m. 30s.), 75m. 41s.; 12, P. P. Morton, Clonliffe (5m. 15s.), 75m. 49s.; 13, W. A. Robinson, Dublin University (3m. 30s.), 76m. 43s.; 14, E. T. Johnston, Dublin University, 76m. 44s.; 15, W. Wisdom, Dublin University (3m. 15s.), 76m. 38s.; 16, W. Ashe, Clonliffe (5m.), 78m. 37s.; 17, R. P. Morrison, Clonliffe (5m. 30s.), 80m 45s.

CROKER CUP RACE.

The Eight Miles' Club Handicap for the Croker Cup, a trophy presented by the late Mr. R. Croker to the D.M.P. Sports, for a team race, held with by the City and Suburban Harriers, was held yesterday at Tudor Park, Clontarf. The handicap was framed for P. Hennessy, but the Corkonian was not sufficiently recovered from the effects of his race in the Fivan Cup the previous day, and did not compete. Nineteen took part, and the race was won by J. White, with L. Hammond second, and T. O'Connor third. The winner's actual time was 49 minutes.

ATHLETIC FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been sanctioned by the Leinster Council of the N.A. and C.A.:—

April 9—Co. Dublin Novices' Sports. Phœnix Park Ground

May 12—Dublin Inter-Schools' Contests.
" 19—Leinster College Sports. Terenure.
" 26—Dublin Novices' Championships.
June 9—Dublin County Championships.
" 13—Dublin University College Races.
" 23—Dublin University Inter-Club Contests.

The annual Provincial Convention has been fixed for February 26th, at Wynne's Hotel (12.30). Nominations and motions will be received up to February 17th. Representation will be on the basis of two delegates for eight affiliated clubs (or fraction of eight) in a county with out-going Council, and officers as ex-officio members of the Convention.

IRELAND'S FIRST WIN.

FLUCTUATING MATCH AT BELFAST.

FRANCE LEAD AT HALF-TIME.

SECOND-HALF RALLY BY IRELAND.

BY OUR SPECIAL RUGBY CORRESPONDENT.

Ireland's defeat of France at Ravenhill ground, Belfast, on last Saturday by 4 tries to 1 goal and 1 try—or 12 points to 8—might easily have been of a more decisive character as regards the number of points. Having slightly the better of the play in the opening half, Ireland crossed over with a deficiency of two points, and then proceeded to wage another ruthless and continuous onslaught to France's line. Except on two occasions in the second half, France never crossed the twenty-five yards line into Irish territory, and numerous penalty kicks in positions which at other times would suggest easy conversion were awarded to the home country. It so happened that the art of goal kicking seemed for the time being a lost one; for not alone were none of the four Irish tries converted, but the penalty kicks referred to were also futile. Strangely enough, though the game had gone so much in favour of Ireland, it was as near as possible to being lost to her on the very stroke of time. This incident was an exciting, and, for the Irish team's supporters, a nerve wracking experience. Play had been in Irish territory, when, through a slip by Arigho, Jardel, the French left wing three-quarter, broke clear away, and when approaching Stewart kicked over the latter's head straight towards the goal posts. It was then that Stewart capped a really good all-round exhibition of full-back play. Quickly sizing up the situation he kicked over the dead ball line and prevented the try being scored, which, with conversion, would have meant a one point victory for France.

HOW THE FORWARDS PLAYED.

The game in many respects reminded us of most previous matches between Ireland and France, though I thought the standard of football a bit better than what we saw at Colombes last year, and on the Ravenhill ground two years ago. The Irish forwards succeeded in getting the ball more frequently now; they also brought off many of the characteristic loose rushes, and, while admitting that improvement will be needed if the English forwards are to be held, their disolay was by no means discouraging. Very little would turn the pack into a really good one. Playing without any recognised hooker and without much care being expended on scrimmage formation, they were all along the masters of the Frenchmen in the tights. They did not always let the ball out neatly or quick enough to let Sugden give our backs the few seconds advantage which makes all the difference. It was well, however, to have come out of the scrimmaging business so well when we remember how last season our forwards showed improvement in this respect every time they played.

THE BEST FORWARDS.

I thought Payne, Beamish and Hanrahan played as well as any, and D. J. D. Clinch was the usual useful man on the side line though had he given more of his weight to the scrummage as he did in the Leinster v. Ulster match, it would have been for the betterment of things generally. In the loose he was grand, and his footwork, which led up to the second Irish try, would probably not have been carried out by any of the other forwards. James Farrell was leader for the first time, and if not catching the eye oftener, was one of the soundest of the eight. Bramwell and Pike I thought disappointing, and writing before the new team has been selected, expect that both will be dropped for the next game. As stated, there was much to be satisfied with in the play of the forwards, and the inclusion amongst them of a couple of young men whose enthusiasm for the game has not yet sapped, would probably make a good pack. O'Callaghan, of Bective, and R. B. Pike, of Trinity, are the men I have in mind. W. F. Browne, if one could depend upon his being fit and in anything like last season's form, would, of course, be an obvious selection.

FRENCH BACKS DISAPPOINTING.

The fact that France had to call upon so many substitutes takes away somewhat from the merit of Ireland's win, but when one considers what a wide selection they have over there, it may well be that this team was little below the strength of its sides Scotland and South Africa defeated. The French backs certainly seemed to me a disappointing lot, except in the matter of defence. Their close covering and tackling was splendid and held up Irish back movements with regularity. When one considers how stout and stubborn was their defence, therefore, the scratchmen of the first try Ganly scored and the second one Arigho got. The other two tries, though secured by our wing men, were the outcome of individual forward moves, Clinch being responsible for one and Payne for the other. There is no doubt that the good passing movements by the French, whose other attempts were somewhat of the stereotyped and obvious character. But it was H Behoteguy who turned this movement from the course the others had taken. There had been some sharp passing in the move across to the left, and looked like meeting with the same fate as the others when Behoteguy suddenly straightening up on his left leg cut straight back to the goal and scored a splendid try amidst hearty applause, the appreciation of which the French players acknowledged by saluting the crowd. This was a happy incident in a game in which there were more hard knocks than courtesies.

KEEN FRENCH TACKLING.

Nothing could have been finer than the tackling of the French backs, which time after time frustrated the efforts of Sugden, Davy and Stephenson to cut through. These three used all their unquestioned ability in this respect, but were generally held up. One would be disappointing, however, for attempting so often what had so repeatedly failed, but the little delay occasioned through the ball not coming quickly enough through the scrummage to Sugden left them no other option at times. Pellissier, the French back, strangely enough, was not as often called upon to save as Stewart. He was very sound and not an easy man to round, though both Ganly and Arigho did so. The brothers Behoteguy were the best three-quarters; Lacazedieu, playing out of his usual position at scrum half, filled the rôle fairly well, and Verger finished up a useful, if not brilliant, out-half. The best forwards were the winger, Bonamy, Camel, Ribère and Gallia.

ARIGHO SCORES TWO TRIES.

It was a gratifying feature of the game to see G. V. Stephenson come back if only a little to his former self. Had he not been opposed by such exceptional defence and been partnered by a better centre, his play might easily have been up to his best. Odbert's play was disappointing, and made it obvious that he is not a centre three-quarter, however well he acquits himself at out-half. Ganly was the best three-quarter on the ground, never failing to do the right thing, and in scoring the first try showed pace few of us thought he possessed. Arigho well justified his selection. Apart from scoring two tries—a rather unique distinction in one's first international game—he showed some good defence also. In scoring his second try he had to get away from Jardel and Pellissier, two men of fine physique, and in tearing away from them to reach the line there was the suggestion of a hare eluding two greyhounds. Sugden and Davy played as well as ever, both individually and as a combination; but their efforts were not thrown into the limelight, for the reason that the close marking of the French centres in the case of Davy and the slow heeling of the Irish forwards and the attentions of Bonamy in the case of Sugden frustrated their efforts. Sugden showed ingenuity in forcing the French forwards to get offside at times when he was himself tied up, and in many other ways was really clever. A. W. Stewart made no slip, except when Ribere scored, and to most of us it looked as if he then got the ball to touch. He fielded and kicked well; he had not much tackling to do, and what pleased most about his play was his quick decision as to what he would do. He certainly justified his selection for this game.

LESSONS FROM THE MATCH.

The lessons from the match are threefold. Firstly, the forwards require strengthening with some new blood; in the three-quarter line a change is required, and the obvious one is the inclusion again of H. W. Stephenson and the moving of J. B. Ganly into Odbert's place in the centre. The third and most important lesson we learned is that something will have to be done to improve the place-kicking of the team. It seemed wrong of G. V. Stephenson, when, having barely missed two very difficult kicks, he passed the succeeding penalty and other place kicks on to Davy, Ganly and Pike in turn. As matters turned out, his own efforts were much the best, and, had he persevered all through, we would probably have had six or eight more points added to the total. It must be remembered that in Richardson England possesses one of the surest place-kicks; a man capable of winning any number of matches by his accuracy in this respect. G. V. Stephenson, with reasonable practice, can be just as good, and probably will be, if the occasion demands it on February 11th.

As regards the referee, there are differences of opinion. I thought he kept well in touch, and, like all referees, missed one or two small infringements. The points as to whether, having whistled for a scrimmage five yards out from the Irish line at the very end, he should have allowed the scrimmage to be formed, does not appear to have any particular rule dealing on it.

THE PLAY.

Ireland had all the better of the opening stages of the game. Sugden initiated an attack by a short run and kick, and Stephenson, following up, gained possession, but was immediately tackled at the French 25. It looked as if Ireland would score before the Frenchmen found their feet, and Sugden and Clinch came within an ace of doing the trick. A touch-down did not bring the visitors any relief, for the Irish forwards were getting the ball from practically every scrum. Davy tried a long pass to Arigho, but it was intercepted, and another promising movement was spoiled by Odbert failing to take a pass from Stephenson.

IRELAND'S FIRST SCORE.

It was left to a French passing movement to provide the opening for Ireland's first score, which came after about seven minutes' play. A lobbed pass to Raymond presented Ganly with a chance of intercepting, which he quickly availed of, and, rounding Pelissier, he scored in a good position, but Stephenson failed to convert. Uninteresting forward play just inside the Irish half of the field followed, and Stewart was called upon on a couple of occasions and shaped confidently. Although the Irish backs still continued to get plenty of the ball, things were not going right with them, and when Ganly and then Stephenson dropped passes, but the latter made amends by kicking ahead and tackling Pelissier in possession.

AN UNEXPECTED TRY FOR IRELAND.

After Ganly had been well tackled on the left, another movement developed towards the opposite wing, and produced a score in a very unexpected manner. A pass was dropped and Clinch, to prevent the visitors breaking through, fly-kicked to touch. He, one French man and Arigho were about the only players to be realised that the ball was not going to travel, and Clinch following up had boarded the ball over the French line, where it stopped, and Arigho raced up and was awarded a try where he picked the ball up. Meanwhile the remainder of both teams seemed to be disinterested in the proceedings. Ganly took the kick but failed. So far there had only been one side in it, but there was a lack of snap about the exchanges, and the Frenchmen were shaping very poorly. Their backs frequently ran across and passed with the Irish backs watching them from a distance of 30 or more yards, and the brilliant piece of work which gave them their first score came as a "bolt from the blue." The opening was provided by Odbert knocking the ball forward into the hands of Bonamy, who made off down the centre of the field at a great pace, supported by a string of forwards and backs. Several passes were made, and at the finish any one of about four players might have scored, but it was left to H. Behoteguy to cut inwards and ground the ball between the posts, and Verger easily added the extra points.

THE FRENCH TAKE THE LEAD.

Greatly heartened by this score the visiting backs brought off a few clever moves, and they were nearly in again, a forward pass saving the situation for Ireland. This was only temporary, for in the next minute Ganly and Stewart both failed to pick up or kick to touch, when the French forwards came through in a rush, and Ribère dropped on the ball for a try, which Verger was unable to convert. Ireland were always pressing the lead in determined fashion, and long passes between Davy, Odbert and Ganly saw the last-named running strongly for the line, but he was well tackled by Pelissier. Then Stephenson, by handing-off two or three opponents made good headway, and checked the ball over the line, but was beaten in a race for the touch. Davy next cut right through to the French full-back, but he spoiled the opening by giving an impossible pass, which Stephenson failed to pick up off the ground, and France retained the lead to the interval.

Soon after the resumption, Davy taking a long pass from Sugden, went off on his own, but after getting some distance was handicapped. Play settled near the French 25, and a kicking by Pelissier and Verger failed to gain any ground. Davy got a great touch inside the French 25, and from a line-out here the Irish backs got passing, but Stephenson failed to take a pass and let the French forwards through, but Stewart picked up a good position, and Davy again tried to cut out an opening, but finished up with a bad pass, and Clinch had to kick to touch. The Irish backs, with numerous opportunities, were generally too well covered to make ground. The tactics of the inside players left a lot to be desired, and their passing and handling were often at fault, and the wing men were, in consequence, seldom called upon.

PAYNE'S FINE DRIBBLE.

However, the pressure was bound to tell, and Ganly, as the result of a very clever dribbling run by Payne, got a try which placed Ireland one point in front, Stephenson failing with the kick. The half-way kick brought France no relief. Clinch broke away with the ball at his feet, and Lacazedieu, to stop him, threw the ball into touch at his own 25. Hereabouts, Ganly, in trying to beat an opponent, received a blow in the mouth which necessitated his temporary retirement. Pike being brought out of the pack to fill his place on the wing. Although in their own quarters the French backs were now getting a good share of the ball from the scrums, but their passing frequently broke down, sometimes as a result of bad handling, and at others on account of being tackled in possession by the quick-breaking Irish forwards, and play remained near their line. Several free kicks were awarded to Ireland in quick succession, but Pike, Stephenson and Ganly all made bad attempts to place goals. Sugden and Davy made several individual attempts to break through in the subsequent play, but all their efforts met with the same fate. At last the three-quarter line was brought into action, but Arigho failed to take Stephenson's pass, and thereby lost a good chance of scoring. Still Ireland camped in French territory, and a fine dribble away from a scrum by Bonamy was about the only occasion on which the visitors reached the half-way line for twenty minutes or more, but useful kicks by Ganly and Clinch soon left play again right on the French line. Here Davy made an effort to drop a goal from a favourable position, but failed badly. A. Behoteguy came into prominence with a clever dodging run, but he held on too long, and was "smothered" with the ball by three Irish forwards, and Ireland returned to the attack.

ARIGHO'S CLEVER TRY

From the best Irish movement of the match, in which Sugden, Davy, Odbert and Stephenson participated, Arigho got over for a great try at the corner. It was a fine effort on the part of the little Lansdowne man, who raced round Jardel, and showed both determination and speed in getting to the line with three or four opponents making desperate efforts to head him off. Stephenson failed with the kick, and Ireland thus held a lead of 4 points with about 5 minutes to go.

AN EXCITING ENDING.

As events proved this lead did not make Ireland's position secure. The Frenchmen still had a "dying kick" in them, and after Stewart had twice sent them back with fine kicks to touch, Jardel got possession, and racing past Arigho, kicked high towards the Irish posts. It was then a question of whether Stewart or two or three of the French forwards would get to it first, but Stewart by a great effort won the race, but he had to kick the ball dead from in play. The referee ordered a scrum on the line, but before the ball was put in he blew his whistle for full-time. Result:—

Ireland—4 tries (12 points).
France—1 goal, 1 try (8 points).

IRELAND.
FULL-BACK.
J. W. Stewart (N.I.F.C.).
THREE-QUARTERS.
J. B. Ganly (Monkstown).
*R. V. Odbert (Monkstown and R.A.F.).
G. V. Stephenson (London Hospitals) (captain).
*J. E. Arigho (Lansdowne).
HALF-BACKS.
A. Sugden (Wanderers and Perth).
E. O. Davy (Lansdowne).
FORWARDS.
C. R. Beamish (R.A.F.).
*T. Bramwell (N.I.F.C.).
J. D. Clinch (Wanderers).
J. Farrell (Bective).
C. Hanrahan (Dolphin).
H. McVicker (Army).
C. T. Payne (N.I.F.C.).
T. O. Pike (Lansdowne).
* Denotes new internationals.

FRANCE.
FULL-BACK.
L. Pellissier (R.C.F., Paris).
THREE-QUARTERS.
F. Raymond (Toulouse).
A. Behoteguy (Cognac).
H. Behoteguy (Cognac).
J. Jardel (Bordeaux).
HALF-BACKS.
C. Lacazedieu (Dax), scrum.
A. Verger (Stade Francais), outside.
FORWARDS.
E. Ribere (Quillan).
H. Lacaze (Perigueux).
G. Bonamy (Bordeaux).
A. Camel (Toulouse).
J. Gallia (Quillan).
R. Loury (R.C.F., Paris).
J. Duhau (S.F., Paris).
E. Camicas (Tarbes).

Referee—Mr. James Anderson (Scottish Rugby Union).

FRENCH CRITICS' VIEWS.

FRANCE'S "HONOURABLE DEFEAT."

PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN SPECIAL.
PARIS, Sunday.

Ireland's victory over France in yesterday's Rugby international at Belfast is discussed with keen interest by the Paris newspapers to-day. In the opinion of the *Matin*, the Irish team had a clear enough victory, but the writer considers that the result would have been quite different had not Jardel's brilliant attacks in the last quarter of an hour been desperately frustrated by the Irish back, Stewart, who, it is suggested, had a certain amount of luck on his side.

The honourable defeat" is the verdict of the *Echo Des Sports*, which adds that once again the Irishmen demonstrated their well-known vigorous style, but declares that their game was frequently confused.

The *Auto* expresses the view that Ireland's win was due to her forwards, and that only the indomitable decisive score of the French team averted a severer defeat.

LONDON V. N.S. WALES.

The Warriahs played their final English match at Twickenham on Saturday in cold, driving rain. Result:—

London	Nil.
New South Wales	Nil.

WANDERERS CONVINCING.

WEAK MONKSTOWN SIDE BEATEN.

As was natural with the counter-attraction of the International match on at Belfast, neither Monkstown nor Wanderers were at anything like full strength at Sydney Parade on Saturday, and of the teams that turned out Wanderers were easily the superior, winning on the decisive score of 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to nil.

To a certain degree in the loose scrummaging, Monkstown held their own, but in the close mauls and rushes they were mostly beaten for weight, but was but rarely that their backs, whatever their abilities, had any chance of combined movements. Wanderers, on the other hand, dominating the scrums, had plenty of chances for their backs, especially in the second half, when play was seldom for outside the home 25; and that they did not score oftener was due to a weakness in finish against a stubborn defence.

Harris, the scrum half played a smart and enterprising game for the winners, and his partner, Vaughan, was very successful with his place-kicking. Reid and Keegan were the pick of the three-quarters. Morton, at full-back, fielded and kicked well, and Bam, Reilly and Fuller were notable in a hard-working pack. Pickeman, at the base of the Monkstown scrums, put in an amount of good work, and, with Brown and Wilson, at half, and Carroll, on the other hand during the scrums, had plenty of chances for their backs, especially in the second half, when play was seldom for outside the home 25; and that they did not score oftener was due to a weakness in finish against a stubborn defence.

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Within a couple of minutes of starting, Wanderers scored. Shoe intercepting close on the home line and going over for a try, which Vaughan failed to convert. Pickeman had an ineffectual penalty kick at goal for Monkstown a little later, and Harris, Shoe and Vaughan were prominent for Wanderers; but for a long time there was scrummaging in midfield, assisted by kicking by the backs on either side, without either side gaining advantage accruing. Nearing the interval Murphy scored Wanderers' second try from a good round of passing, and then Peard added another, but Vaughan failed with both kicks.

Wanderers were completely on top in the second half, Harris and Shoe making a midfield scrum in the first minute, and ran through for a capital score, while just on time Reilly scored from a loose scrum. Vaughan's kicking made points of each occasion. Result:—

Wanderers—3 goals 2 tries (21 points).
Monkstown—Nil.

Teams:—
Monkstown—G. E. Bateman; G. H. Brown, N. Wilson; J. Conner.—Connell; D. C. Pickeman; P. Fitzherbert; R. A. Ross-Todd, E. C. Malbern, W. Griffith, R. Barrett, K. O'Farrell, T. D. Hayden, J. A. Orr, F. J. McCabe.

Wanderers—J. H. Morton; W. H. Peard, J. T. Keegan, C. Shoe; R. Murphy, A. Harris, A. St. J. Vaughan; A. M. Anderson, E. Bam, R. C. Ellis, A. J. Fisher, H. J. Hilton, D. Keatinge, M. J. Reilly, W. J. Young.

Referee—R. W. Jeffares, jun.

A SCRAMBLING MATCH.

PALMERSTON DEFEAT CLONTARF

A sodden and holding pitch at Clonskeagh on Saturday reduced the game between Palmerston and Clontarf to a moderate exhibition, Palmerston winning by a penalty goal and a try to nil. "Rooting and booting" would aptly describe the play, for back movements were rare, and it looked for a long period as if the issue would depend on the penalty kicks, for the solitary try of the contest was not obtained till the last few minutes.

Palmerston were without Bates, Hill and Thompson, while Wallens, F. O'Neill, Tyndall, Brownlow and Lawlor were absent from the visiting side. Palmerston started up-hill, and both sides attacked in turn. V. Kirwan, Wall, Cathcart and Faulkiner were prominent for the home side, as were Seymour, E. A. Roche, Mahony and Highton for Clontarf; and, following a good rush by Wall, from a kick by Bramwell, a penalty goal for Palmerston ten minutes from the start. Montgomery, Mahony, Seymour and Buggy brought Clontarf to the attack, and Seymour, from a free at a difficult angle, was unlucky not to have equalised, as the ball rebounded high up from an upright. Palmerston touched down twice, and then Seymour missed another free. Nowlan, Langan, C. O'Neill and Mahony helped Clontarf to press, but V. Kirwan, Wall and Bramwell were sound in defence. In the second period Clontarf had a long spell of pressing, and Seymour just failed with a penalty. Then Clontarf lost Highton, who retired hurt, and Palmerston gradually took over the attack. V. Kirwan, D. Bramwell and Cathcart took Palmerston to the visitors' line, and after Wall had barely failed to drop a goal, and Faulkiner and Wall had only just pulled down in the nick of time, D. Bramwell, Kean and Wall led up to Henchie's crossing for a try at the left, which Wall failed to improve on. C. Kirwan, at back for the winners, was a sound display, his kicking and touch-finding being most valuable to his side. Hendrick and Faulkiner were the most enterprising of the three-quarters. Wall's kicking at out-half was of good length, and the best of the forwards were Kean, Cathcart, D. Bramwell and Wilson. Doyle, at back for Clontarf, was safe; Buggy and Langan did best of the "threes"; Seymour worked hard at out-half, and Mahony, Ryan, C. O'Neill and Roche were the best of the forwards. Result:—

Palmerston—1 penalty goal 1 try (6 points).
Clontarf—Nil.

Teams:—
Palmerston—V. E. Kirwan; W. G. Connell, S. Henchie, V. Hendrick, R. T. Faulkiner; T. H. D. Wall, W. Moore; J. Kean, W. A. Ruddell, J. R. Wilson, J. Cathcart, D. B. Willis, D. Hopkins, C. N. Kirwan, D. Hussey.

Clontarf—S. Doyle; E. G. Buggy, G. S. Nowlan, D. Langan, H. Montgomery; F. N. Seymour, J. D. Mullally; W. D. Ryan, O. L. Mahony, J. P. Cavanagh, K. Highton, C. O'Neill, E. A. Roche, P. J. Kavanagh, R. W. Jewell.

Referee—Mr. C. P. Stuart.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY DANCE.

The forthcoming visit of Santos Casani and his partner, Miss Joan Lennard, to the Metropole on international Rugby night is being looked forward to with considerable interest. The fame of Santos Casani as an authority on dancing is widely recognised, and his demonstrations of the latest dances, apart from being a brilliant and entert

IRELAND V. ENGLAND.

THE TEAMS SELECTED.

CHANGE ON BOTH SIDES.

The Irish Selection Committee, meeting yesterday in Belfast, picked the team to play England at Lansdowne road on February 11. They made three changes on the side which defeated France, one in the back division and two amongst the forwards. That R. V. Odbert would be dropped from the side was obvious to any one who had seen the French match, and it was also obvious that H. W. Stephenson would be brought back into the three-quarter line. Ganly has again been moved into the centre, and the new line will be from left to right—J. E. Arigho, J. B. Ganly, G. V. Stephenson and H. W. Stephenson. In Saturday's game Arigho played on the right wing, but he is equally at home on the other side, and the new three-quarter line should have a strengthening effect on the side, especially if H. W. Stephenson, like his brother, shows signs of coming back to his best form. The two forwards to be left off are H. M'Vicker and T. Bramwell, and in their places two old internationals—W. F. Browne and S. J. Cagney—come on. There is, of course, a doubt about Browne being able to play, as he has been laid up for some weeks past. While agreeing that changes in the forward division were essential, it might have been better if some new blood had been infused. There are a couple of young forwards in Dublin yet untried in international games, but who showed excellent form in the Leinster v. Ulster match. One is C. Carroll, of Bective, and the other R. B. Pike, of Trinity.

The team is an improvement on the last, and, compared to the fifteen defeated by England at Twickenham last year, contains six changes—J. W. Stewart, J. E. Arigho, H. W. Stephenson, G. R. Beamish, S. J. Cagney, and J. D. Clinch, replacing W. E. Crawford, D. J. Cussen, F. S. Hewitt, A. M. Buchanan, H. M'Vicker, and J. M'Vicker. With the exception of F. S. Hewitt, whose loss is an irreparable one, the changes on the side since last year cannot be said to have a weakening effect, provided the players are all fit and play up to their form, which is a doubtful matter in the case of a number of them. There are no new caps on the side.

The English team was also selected yesterday, and on it three changes have been made from the side which defeated Wales. All the backs have been retained, but the forwards—D. Turquand Young, T. Coulson, and T. M. Lawson have been dropped in favour of H. G. Periton R. H. Sparkes, and F. D. Prentice, the two last-named players being new to international honours. Of the back division in last year's game only Seller and the two half-backs remain, the three-quarter line being a complete change. Of the forwards J. S. Tucker, K. J. Stark, E. Stanbury, R. Cove-Smith, and H. G. Periton alone played against Ireland at Twickenham twelve months ago.

THE TEAMS.

IRELAND.	ENGLAND.
	FULL BACK.
J. W. Stewart (North).	R. A. Sellar (U. Services).
	THREE-QUARTER BACKS.
J. E. Arigho (Lansdowne).	W. J. Taylor (Blackheath).
J. B. Ganly (Monkstown).	C. J. Aarold (Cambridge U.).
G. V. Stephenson (North).	J. V. Richardson (Birkenhead Park).
H. W. Stephenson (U. Services).	Sir T. G. Devitt (Blackheath).
	HALF-BACKS.
M. Sugden (Wanderers).	A. T. Young (Blackheath).
E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne).	H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins).
	FORWARDS.
G. R. Beamish (R.A.F.).	*R. H. Sparkes (Plymouth Albion).
W. F. Browne (Army).	J. S. Tucker (Bristol).
S. J. Cagney (Wanderers and L. Irish).	J. Hanley (Plymouth Albion).
J. D. Clinch (Wanderers).	K. J. Stark (Old Alleynians).
J. L. Farrell (Bective).	*F. D. Prentice (Leicester).
C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin).	E. Stanbury (Plymouth Albion).
E. T. Payne (North).	H. G. Periton (Waterloo).
T. O. Pike (Lansdowne).	R. Cove-Smith (O.M.T.).

* Signifies new cap.

An attack by the Irish forwards in the second half of the match against France at Ravenhill, Belfast.

GAELIC GAMES.

SAGGART TOURNAMENT.

DUBLIN DEFEAT KILDARE. (BY PAT'O.)

The third meeting of Kildare and Dublin in the Saggart inanity yesterday played on a heavy field produced some good football. The team which beat Kerry at Thurles, Round Towers wisely retained right of their own men, picking outstanding players for places from Dolphins, Geraldines, Brian Borus, Rangers, and Parnells. As a result Clondalkin's combination, strengthened at vital posts, was not disturbed, and the local spirit was thus preserved. The weather cleared, following the morning, but the attendance when Father Sheahan, P.P., threw the ball in fell short of the previous figure.

Hynam brothers cheered early Dublin attack, Nolan returned, and Maddock saved a post. Kildare's attack was a bore. Murphy drove a long ball forward and Hynam opened their score with a point. Dublin relished the heavy conditions, they were the heavier side. Maguire and O'Toole used their weight well at midfield and Dublin were close in. O'Toole drove low, Hynam failing to make a fast ball to Kildare's net. Dublin forced the pace, giving little room for Kildare cleverness to develop. Kavanagh, Doran, and Hickey combined thoroughly, and another ball was placed for O'Toole. Maddock sat down to the shot, but the greasy ball slipped through and Dublin's second goal. Kildare continued to play with great determination, and Gill put in useful work, but the Dublin backs were safe. Kildare had an advantage when their second point. A third came through Callaghan before the half-way, and the game was still open (6).

Dublin—2 goals (6).
Kildare—5 points.

O'Toole and Maguire were well marked by the Kildare pair at midfield on resuming, though the greasy ball did not suit Kildare's methods, they forced the game, and Dublin's line was visited frequently. Kavanagh, Kelly, and Connor played steadily here, before Johnson's men brought Kildare's fourth score. Dublin's pressure was then the best football of the hour at midfield. Dermot Murphy, at right wing for Kildare, was the outstanding player of a team which both back lines showed to advantage, but no further scores were made. Both Dublin's goals were lucky, but their forwards had many chances in the closing stages.

Dublin—2 goals (6).
Kildare—4 points.

Mr. Stephen Donnelly, Cranlin, refereed.

LEINSTER COLLEGE COMPETITIONS.

At Cross Park, on Saturday, Glasnevin and O'Connells made very promising openings. They were far superior to Clondalkin and Belcamp Colleges, and both games were one-sided, Glasnevin's defence was impressive, and Dermot Football by both teams was good. Results:—

SENIOR—FINAL CONTESTS.

Glasnevin—5 goals 6 points.
Clondalkin—Nil.

O'Connell's—2 goals 8 points.
Belcamp—1 goal 5 points.

LEINSTER COUNCIL MEETING.

Appeals from different counties occupied the bulk of Saturday evening's sittings of the Leinster Council. Seven counties were represented at the meeting. A decision by Carlow against the Committee of Management of Maxol was upheld, as was the appeals from Wicklow and Dublin re the suspension of Mr. Thomas Fleming's favourable colour bar. Their report for the season presented by the Council for the winners in hurling and football, senior and junior, in the 1928 championships of Leinster.

The sum of £25 was voted to the Western Disaster Fund organised by the G.A.A.; and, in reference to a letter from Mr. P. D. Breen, Wexford, it was decided to invite views from the different Clubs Motion as to the future working of the National Leagues.

The intermyocial championships will be played during February, and the finals played for the Railway Cups on St. Patrick's Day, at Croke Park.

A KEEN STRUGGLE AT DROGHEDA.

Tomes by 1-5 to 1-2 in a magnificent match in the Drogheda Athletic grounds yesterday. The best match of the season, which was only obtained by the last few minutes, truly represents the trend of play.

For the winners Knight played a splendid game, while Corry, Wall and Farrell were also prominent. The Wolfe Tone team, McKeown, Byrne and Barsfield most distinguished themselves.

CONVENTION AT CORK.

Over fifty clubs were represented at the annual Convention of the Cork County Gaelic Athletic Association in Cork yesterday. The reports showed that the total income for the year was £4,194 and expenditure £2,170 12.7, leaving a net profit £21 1 9.

The result of the elections was declared as follows:—Chairman—Mr. J. McCarthy; Vice-Chairman—Mr. E. Fleming (by 139 votes to 39); Mr. C. O'Donovan and 32 for Mr. D. Kenneally. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. T. Long; Secretary—Mr. P. O'Keeffe; Registrar—Mr. Fitz. Delegates to the Munster Council—Messrs. S. Murnane and W. P. Aherne; to the Munster Convention—Messrs. J. McCarthy, P. O'Keeffe, E. Fleming, J. Beckett, J. O'Regan, James Harding, P. O'Keeffe, S. McCarthy, E. Fleming, J. Beckett, J. O'Regan (Kinsale), C. Sheehan, James Harding, Jas. Hurley (Blackrock), J. Kelleher (Mallow), S. Long.

LIMERICK COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Mr. William P. Clifford presided at the annual convention of the Limerick County Gaelic Association on Saturday. Messrs. Clifford and T. Humphries were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman for the coming year, and Messrs. D. Lanagan (secretary), C. Brown (assistant secretary), and C. Holland (treasurer) were also re-elected, and Messrs. William Culleton and J. Murphy representatives on the Munster Council. The chairman, who was president of the Gaelic Athletic Association for All Ireland, announced that, having filled the office for three years, he could not again seek reelection.

HANDBALL.

D.M.G. CHAMPIONSHIP.

To give the general public an opportunity of seeing their best players in opposition, the D.M.G. Handball Club Committee fixed up two matches in their Senior League for the Castle yesterday. The first was between Geard C. Ryan (B District) and Phil Geard M. Joyce (A District). It was a vigorously contested affair, and Joyce in the last game, playing a return close to the wall, injured his fingers and had to retire, and was not able to resume. Ryan was then leading by 15-13.

The second match was between Station Sergeant O'Reilly (A District) and Guard A. Flood (B District). The latter was very resourceful, and ran out the rubber by 21-6, 21-17, 21-15, 21-6.

St. Werburghs succeeded in taking the three points from D.M.G. in the Inter-Club Soft Ball League. Results:—T. C. Norine and G. Conlan (St. Werburghs) defeated J. Cahill and E. Farrelly (D.M.G.)—21-9, 21-16. J. Curran (St. Werburghs) defeated P. O'Connor and M. Regan (D.M.G.)—21-10, 21-15. E. Reynolds and F. Reynolds (St. Werburghs) defeated J. Keating and M. Geraghty (D.M.G.)—21-15, 21-15.

BOXING.

INTERNATIONAL BOUTS AT PORTOBELLO.

FLANAGAN'S VICTORY.

There was again a good attendance at Portobello Barracks last Saturday, when the tournament promoted by the Civic Guards was continued. International contests were the outstanding feature, and particularly interesting bout was that between G. Kelly, Irish Fly-Weight champion, and D. Donoghue, England Bantam-Weight champion, who is attached to the Edgehill B.C. at every stage of the contest. Kelly was the master of the craft, and rarely have we seen the Irish champion to better advantage. He had the verdict in safe keeping long before the final round was entered on, and the margin of points in his favour was a big one.

Another fine contest was the heavy-weight bout between Guard M. Flanagan, the Irish champion, and Constable Tilmuss, of the London Police. Flanagan was the faster and lost no time in establishing a good lead. In the third round he had Tilmuss in a bad way, but try as he would he could not bring the fight to a close, and three onslaughts. He came back gamely for the succeeding round, in which again Flanagan handed out some very heavy punishment. Both were tired in the last two rounds, but there was no doubt as to Flanagan's having won well on points.

Constables Oakes and Lewis, the former of London and the latter the Liverpool Police champion, who had been seen in action on the previous evening, again took the ring against Guard Murphy and Guard McAlinden respectively. In view of their exertions on Friday night the fact which these visitors were concerned were cut down to four rounds. Oakes and Lewis both had compensation for their earlier defeats, and each one placed a good win to his credit.

Those concerned in the promotion of the tournament are to be congratulated on the success achieved, the punctuality observed, and the smoothness and efficiency with which the work was carried out. Details:—

BANTAM-WEIGHT CONTESTS.

G. Kelly (North City Club) beat D. Douglas (Edgeworth).

P. Cassidy (St. James's Gate) beat J. Ryder (Unity) on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT CONTEST.

Behan (Phoenix) beat Kelly (Army) on points.

J. Hughes (North City) beat P. Molloy (Metropolitan) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT CONTESTS.

P.C. Bone (London) beat F. Flinn (St. Paul's), Bone finished very strongly and gained the verdict.

CRUISER-WEIGHT CONTESTS.

P.C. Oakes (London) beat Guard J. Murphy on points.

P.C. Lewis (Liverpool) beat Guard McAlinden. There was not a whole lot between them at the close, the balance was with Lewis, who was the more aggressive all through.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CONTESTS.

Guard M. Flanagan beat P.C. Titmuss (London). Flanagan was the aggressor in the first round, but left to the face and also scored with a sharp rally marked the opening of the second. Flanagan did well at close quarters, and then sent a couple of left hooks to the head, followed up with his left to the same place. Titmuss was hit with the right to the head twice, second, and had Titmuss weak, but was wild and a upper-cut. Titmuss recovered and was fighting back as the round ended. In the third Flanagan delivered a vicious left swing, but sent that hand and the right to the head. Titmuss hustled Flanagan about the ring in the fourth, and scored did good work with his left. There was a lot of clinching in the last round, in which both finished strongly. Flanagan won on points.

Guard O'Driscoll knocked out Guard Sharkey early in the fourth round.

HOCKEY.

HEAVY SCORING AT TERENURE.

NINE FOR WANDERERS.

Pembroke Wanderers encountered rather poor opposition on National Bank's ground at Terenure last Saturday, and ran out easy winners by nine goals to nil.

In this game ground "advantage" was not really an advantage at all, for the pitch—nothing more nor less than a field of mud and slime—was all but unplayable; but with the sun and the slope in their favour in the second half one would have thought the home team capable of reducing the five goals deficit which they faced them, or, at any rate, of keeping the score down. Instead, they disimproved, if anything, and the Wanderers had no great difficulty in adding four goals to their total.

The visitors were without Spence, their right back, but his place was right well filled by Allen, a forward, and few chances came the way of National Bank. Those that were offered were frittered away by somewhat wild shooting, or were lost through the excellence of Hannon's goalkeeping.

National Bank started well—they always do—but, as in the past, their chief weaknesses, the inability of the forwards to strike up any sort of combination, and poor finishing, soon "let them down." Wanderers' first goal of the front line was to be hear the-beat of the day, although one or two others ran it close. Some credit is due to the good work at times, of Aspinall, Martin (2), Hall (2), and McCormick had scored for the visitors. For a time then Pembroke were held up, but what the half-backs, Byrd, Clancy, and Little, the latter trickling some very useful passes, the least run-through and finishing his efforts in a clever style, forwards again came into their own, and before the final whistle had blown, and on the ninth goal, thus bringing the half-time score.

Pembroke Wanderers—F. Hannon; J. Allen, G. Clancy; H. Buttimore, C. Little, G. Clancy; O. Kelly, Irish Fly-Weight champion, and D. Douglas, who is attached to the Edgehill B.C. at every stage of the contest. Kelly was the master of the craft, and rarely have we seen the Irish champion to better advantage. He had the verdict in safe keeping long before the final round was entered on, and the margin of points in his favour was a big one.

National Bank—F. D'Arcy; C. Maunsell, R. Collins; J. Hall, A. P. Swaine, S. Hewitt; F. Rossiter, B. Maunsell, R. Chadwick, D. Hannon, W. Rathbourne.

Umpires—Messrs. Scales and Martin.

FINE GOALKEEPING BY T. WHITNEY.

ROVERS WIN A FAST GAME AT TIVOLI TERRACE.

Despite the sodden pitch, a fine game was played at Tivoli Terrace, between Three Rock Rovers and Kingstown Grammar School, the former coming up in the course of the game, but the latter also playing well. From start to finish the game was contested at a very fast pace. Rovers had easily the best of matters in the first period, and had a 2-0 lead at the interval. It was fortunate for Grammar school that T. Whitney, their goalkeeper, was in splendid form.

Rovers, on the run of the play, deserved their round, and their half-line was well balanced. Their forwards, although not brilliant, were dangerous, which was suitable for the hit hard and go-ahead game quick to take advantage of their opportunities, and to form in the attack, where Sherlock, Reynolds, two schoolboys, were powerful. Teams:—

Railway Union—W. C. Leopold; R. Browner, M. C. O'Donaghue; J. Corscadden, W. Chiddick (capt.), R. Wilson, James Browner, C. Sully, V. Sully, H. Sully, W. E. Hennessy.

Monkstown—A. Knight; E. H. Towers, H. G. Cant, W. P. Delamere; J. McIlveen, J. S. Brewster, G. Tyndall, E. R. Dormer, J. Gray.

Umpires—Messrs D. J. Colter and S. McIlveen.

CORINTHIANS V. DALKEY.

This match, listed for The Stiles, Clontarf, was declared off, it appears, on Saturday morning, as it was considered the ground would not be playable. The ground, however, was quite in playing order in the afternoon.

ULSTER SENIOR MATCHES POSTPONED.

Heavy rain on Friday night, following the bad weather earlier in the week, rendered many of the grounds in Ulster unplayable, and several matches including the Irish Cup ties, were off, as well as a couple of League games.

THE WELSH XI. TO PLAY SCOTLAND.

The following team to represent Wales against Scotland at Swansea on February 11 was chosen at Newport last Saturday:—

L. C. Crair (Wrexham); G. F. Lampard-Vachell (Hampstead), H. R. Clarke (Chepstow); R. E. M'Donnell (Newport), Dr. C. H. Owen (Hightown), A. Arnold (Hightown), H. O. P. Evans (Oxford University), J. H. Lewis (Mid-Surrey), M. D. A. Evans (Cardiff College), and J. Theophilus (Tulse Hill).

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Dublin University v. Glasgow University (ladies), College Park, 3.0.

THE LADIES' INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

The match between Glasgow University and Dublin University will be played to-day in the College Park at 3 o'clock. The following will play for Dublin University:—V. M'Lean, K. Johnston, G. Scott, H. Moffet, J. M'Donogh, N. Watson; R. Patten, A. M'Neilly, R. Thompson, M. Cameron, M. Wray.

RESULTS.

LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.

	Goals.		Goals.
Railway Union	3	Monkstown	2
Three Rock Rovers	4	Kingstown G.S.	2
Pembroke Wanderers	9	National Bank	0
Corinthians and Dalkey postponed.			

MIDDLE LEAGUE.

Dublin Univ. 2nd	3	Avoca School	4

IRISH JUNIOR CUP—SECOND ROUND.

	Goals.		Goals.
Portrush	1	Banbridge 2nd	0
South Antrim 2nd	1	Lisnagarvey 2nd	1

ULSTER INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

Holywood 2nd	2	East Antrim 2nd	1

ULSTER JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Lisnagarvey 3rd	3	Kilkeel 3rd	1
C.P.A. 2nd	3	Killowen 3rd	1

LADIES' INTERPROVINCIAL.

	Goals.		Goals.
Leinster	3	Munster	1

LADIES' SENIOR LEAGUE.

Antiquity	5	Pembroke	1
Civil Service	5	Optimists B	1
Cork	5	Dublin University	2
High School	4	Old Wesley	0
Muckross	2	National Bank	0

LADIES' INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

Bray	3	Old College 2nd	0
Civil Service 2nd	7	Old Wesley 2nd	0
Dublin University 2nd	3	Newcomes	2
Grangecastman	5	Muckross 3rd	0
Monkstown 2nd	3	High School 2nd	1
Maids 2nd	3	Masonic School	0

LADIES' JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Avondale	1	Pembroke Wand. 2nd	2
Bray 2nd	2	Pembroke Wand. 2nd	2
Rutherford	3	Old Wesley 2nd	0
Civil Service 3rd	1	Old Wesley 3rd	0
High School 3rd	2	Rathgar 2nd	0
Monkstown 3rd	2	Nutgrove 2nd	0
Maids 3rd	3	Kildare Place	0
Pembroke 3rd	4	Leeds	0
Terenure 2nd	3	Dublin Univ. 3rd	0
Maids 4th	4	Carysfort 2nd	0

LADIES' MIDDLE LEAGUE.

Optimists 3rd	12	Antiquity 3rd	0
Civil Service 4th	2	Nutgrove 3rd	0
National Bank 3rd	2	Merrion 2nd	1
Imperial Willmount	2	Leeds 2nd	1
Trigonia 2nd	3	Dublin Univ. 4th	1
		Dublin Univ. 4th	1

LADIES' MINOR LEAGUE.

Annadale 2nd	2	St. George 2nd	0
Bective	3	Old Wesley 3rd	0
Grangecastman 4th	5	Pembroke Wand. 3rd	0
Kenmare College	14	Nutgrove 4th	0
National Bank 4th	1	Imperial Amiers 2nd	0
Imperial Blues 2nd	0	Muckross 4th	0
Imperial Willmount 2nd	3	Leeds 3rd	0

CRICKET.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

FINE STAND BY TYLDESLEY AND SUTCLIFFE.

JOHANNESBURG, Saturday.

The fourth Test Match of the M.C.C. tour began here this morning in cool and cloudy weather. England made no alterations in the team which did duty for them in the Durban Test game, but in the South African side J. D. Dunning and A. E. Hall, both of the Transvaal, replaced L. Ochse (Eastern Province) and I. J. Siedle (Natal).

Deane again beat Stanyforth in the toss, and decided to send the Englishmen in to bat first on a fast wicket, probably because the outlook suggested the possibility of rain later on.

Holmes, who opened with Sutcliffe, was bowled by Bissett at 6, but Sutcliffe and Tyldesley brought the score to 85 before Tyldesley was out lbw. to the same bowler for an excellent 42. Sutcliffe was bowled next over by Hall. Wyatt subsequently contributed an invaluable 56, and at close of play the score stood at 233 for seven wickets. Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Holmes b Bissett	1	G. Stevens c	
Sutcliffe l.b.w. b Hall	37	Vincent b Hall	14
Tyldesley E.) l.b.w. b Bissett	42	Astill c Hall b Bissett	3
Hammond c Cameron b Hall	28	I. A. R. Peebles not out	19
Stapleton c Cameron b Hall	58	Extras	7
		Total (7 wkts.)	233

GOLF.

A RUB OF THE GREEN.

There was a curious incident at Addington last Saturday, where Cambridge University met the Ilkley team, badly pulled his drive to the fifth hole. His ball struck Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, the proprietor of the course, and split his finger. A search for the ball was made, and it was found in Mr. Abercrombie's jacket pocket, into which it had flown after hitting his hand. The rules of golf lay down that "if a ball in motion be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the players' side, or by a fore-caddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from the spot where it lies."

Thus the ball was placed where Mr. Abercrombie had been standing and Illingworth played his next shot.

BOY AMATEUR TURNS PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. Rhodes (Sheffield), who reached the semi-final stage of the Boy's Golf Championship last year, has accepted an appointment as assistant to George Duncan at Wentworth, and will take the place of George Dow, Duncan's old assistant, who has become professional at Monte Carlo.

HOWITT—Ladies' Branch—The annual general meeting will be held in the club on Saturday, February 18th, at 3 p.m. Ladies are requested to attend. Winner of the I.L.G.U. silver spoon—Miss E. M'Mahon, 69, 71, 72.

NOMADS G.S.—January competition, 18 holes v. bogey. Result—T. Dyer (10), 2 up; C. Hurl, jun. (12), 1 up. Next competition, February 5th. Bray Golf Club). Two prizes are offered for the February competition.

GOLF.

Golf Stockings, 7/6, 8/6, and 10/6.
Check and Fancy Designs in Golf Stockings, 10/6 and 12/6.
"Pullovers," best pure wool, check designs. Stockings to match.
Best pure wool Pullovers, heather mixtures and fancy designs, 27/6.
Pure Wool Cardigan Jackets from 25/-, warmth without weight, for golfing.
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LACROSSE.

THE PIONEER CLUB.

There will be no practice at Trinity Hall to-day.

The death took place in Northampton Hospital yesterday of Alfred Watson, a bill inspector at Northampton Opera House, who fell down a staircase on Saturday and fractured his skull. Sixty-five years of age, he had for nearly half a century been engaged in various capacities at the Opera House, and had met a great number of theatrical celebrities.

ASSOCIATION.

A ROBUST GAME AT SHELBOURNE PARK.

BOHEMIANS WIN BY 4-1.

For twenty minutes in their Free State Shield game with Shelbourne, at Ringsend on last Saturday, Bohemians overplayed the home side, and worked out a clear lead of four goals. A few minutes later Shelbourne reduced the arrears. Then the scoring stopped.

Contrary to expectations, the game was not of the class which usually results when these sides meet. It was spoiled by over-robust methods, and stoppages were frequent.

Dennis, Bohemians' inside right, was injured, and had to retire. It was thought he had sustained a broken leg, but only the thigh muscle was injured.

Following the rain the ground was slippery, and to a great extent was responsible for many infringements. At the same time the referee allowed too much latitude, and players on both sides were inclined to take advantage of that.

On the run of the play Bohemians were the better, and should have won by a bigger margin. In all departments they had the advantage, the work of the forwards being well executed, while they were aided by good half-backs, who overshadowed the Shelbourne quintette. The failure of the latter, particularly in the first half, lost them many chances of getting to grips with the Dalymount side. Their attack was speedy and swung the ball about in good purposeful style. The rapidity with which Bohemians scored completely upset the home defence, and although they played better subsequently, and had the best of the second half, their chief weakness was at half-back. The line never combined effectively, and the individual efforts were futile.

Bohemians' backs were thoroughly sound, the halves and the fullsticking out a good engagement. McMahon, at centre half, was well watched by Barrett, with McIlroy and Thomas, as a rule, held the Shelbourne wingers in check, the comparison between the sides. The closing half Shelbourne played much better, but the ill-timed efforts at combination by the inside forwards lost many good openings.

Previous to which Walsh had only registered a couple of goals from Dennis. The latter added the second inside a few minutes later, and White the third, and McMahon scored the fourth half an hour from time. Shelbourne were awarded a penalty, which McMahon converted, but the closing half McClery and McIlvenny missed good openings, and those of Carlisle and Thomas, and Thomas's efforts were also outside his compass.

Shelbourne—Walsh; Kavanagh, Byrne; Kinsella, Burns, Daly; Robinson, McMillan, McIlvenny, McClery, Lacey.

Bohemians—Captain H. Cannon; J. Robinson, J. Barrett; J. McIlroy, J. McMahon, R. Thomas; J. Bermingham, W. Dennis, J. White, C. Robinson, P. Kavanagh.

ONE-SIDED VICTORY FOR THE ROVERS.

JACOBS' BACKS FAIL IN THE SECOND HALF.

At Milltown yesterday Shamrock Rovers gained an easy victory in their Shield match with Jacobs by 5 goals to 1. It was a more or less one-sided game, the Rutland avenue backs breaking down in the second half.

After a level opening half the sides were equal at the interval, each having scored once, but from to the finish Rovers had matters their own keeping. Goals were well served by their halfbacks and fulls, but the middle line received little assistance from the forwards. In the early stages Luke Kelly, at centre half, revelled in the play for his wing forwards, but the latter repeatedly hung on to the ball too long. The Rovers' backs controlled the play for the greater portion of the second half, and occasional breaks through varied matters, but the forwards lacked finish.

After level minutes Fagan gave Rovers the lead, and they held until just on the interval, when Tucker equalised. Early in the second half Kelly regained the lead for Rovers, and then Campbell (2) and Golding added goals.

POINTS FOR DUNDALK.

ST. JAMES'S GATE BEATEN BY THREE GOALS.

Dundalk had a deserved victory at St. James's Park yesterday. It was a game that was bright and tame in turn. St. James's Gate were without Clarke and Booth, whose places were filled by Mooney and Dowling. Dundalk introduced a new full-back, McCandless, who has earned a reputation in Northern Ireland.

Though the score may suggest that St. James's Gate were beaten easily, it was not a one-sided game; in fact, the losers had as much of the play, the little from lack of weight and inches against a hefty defence that took no risks.

The visiting team were the cleverer, but their forwards were at fault in the early stages in building on to the half on a soft pitch, to the advantage of the opposing defenders. Matheson, in particular, seemed to think that the ball was a cricket ball, and he batted with a single-handed, and it was well for his club that he discovered in the second period that such efforts were not conducive to scoring goals. Dundalk gained the upper hand when their forwards adopted an open game that was infinitely more effective.

There was little difference between the opposing defences, but Dundalk generally possessed more football ability. St. James's Gate were first to score. During one spell of pressure Gilfeather failed to kick a penalty, but this Barrett missed a penalty for the visitors, Coleman saving a terrific drive. Carroll equalised for Dundalk with a brilliant individual effort, dribbling the ball a distance before scoring. Matheson gave the visitors the lead, and the remaining two scores came from Barrett (a penalty) and Carroll.

Dundalk have a clever forward line, all of whom played well, apart from their inclination to finesse, and Emerson were sound in defence. Jordan was often in the role of a third full-back. Clarke was the best full-back on the field, and he was well supported by M'Candless. Bradley was a sound goalkeeper.

The losers' strength lay in their defence, and Coleman played well, though beaten on four occasions. Murphy defended with skill. M'Kay and Heaney were clever in collaboration with their forwards, of whom Dowling, Murray and Jordan were most prominent.

Dundalk—Bradley; M'Candless, Barrett; Clarke, Jordan, Emerson; Withers, Kane, Carroll, Mathie son.

St. James's Gate—Coleman; Murphy, Behan; M'Kay, Heaney, Mooney; Jordan, Farrell, Dowling, Murray, Ennis.

STRANDVILLE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

A BELATED RALLY BY VICKERS.

After being postponed twice owing to water-logged grounds, the match between Strandville and Vickers in the first round of the Leinster Senior Cup was decided last Saturday at Richmond road, when the more fancied Strandville were beaten by 3-1. A surprise rally by Vickers in the last twenty minutes gave them victory.

Ball control was impossible on the sticky ground, but the game was stubbornly contested, nor made a good attempt to save, but he was unable to hold the heavy, greasy ball. The play fluctuated evenly, Simpson sent in a hard shot, but M'Gibney was on the alert. Strandville were then awarded two free kicks, but no use was made of them, Strandville pressed near the interval, and Fitzgerald was rewarded. Monks made no mistake with the penalty kick.

For a long spell in the second half it was either team's game, Vickers, however, nearing the end, scored themselves, and Delaney scored. Just on time, following good play between Rigby and Newman, M'Grath added the third goal.

Teams:—

Vickers—M'Gibney; Ryan, Hawkins; Kennedy, Rigney, Mackin; Smith, M'Grath, Delaney, Keenan, Newman.

Strandville—O'Connor; Mackin Stogle; Simpson, Whelan, Crawford; H. Simpson, Fitzgerald, Monks, M'Grane, Bates.

A TYPICAL CUP TIE.

DRUMCONDRA FOR THE SEMI-FINAL.

By a decisive win (4-1) over Bray Unknowns at Tolka Park yesterday, before the largest crowd that ever packed itself into the enclosure, Drumcondra, the holders of the trophy, succeeded, on the second attempt, in qualifying to meet Fordsons at Cork in the semi-final of the Free State Cup.

There was not much between the teams at the outset, but after McCarney, although he was closely watched, had scored twice, the issue was never in doubt.

The visitors flattered at times, and Rogers, the former Bohemian forward, made great efforts to get through, but found Grace, Moore, Kelly, and O'Callaghan, the Drumcondra goalkeeper, very hard to beat.

The second half, like the first, was stubbornly fought out, and a fast pace maintained, but the balance of the play was in favour of the home side. Goal of the match with a great shot from the wing, which entered the corner of the net. Leonard, who during an attack by Bray Unknowns they were awarded a free kick just outside the penalty area. Newman scoring with a powerful drive. Bray then got away from misses, and secured the last goal, leaving the home team winners by 3 goals to 2.

The home team forwards were fitting in the best of the second half—Smith, Liddy and Duffy, the latter scoring a well-worked goal with a fine shot from close range. For the rest of the first half Unknowns were on the defensive, Kinsella playing a great game, and Rogers and Leonard the Edenvilleforwards.

The home team forwards were fitting in the beginning of the second half—Smith, Liddy and Duffy, the latter scoring a well-worked goal with a fine shot from close range. For the rest of the first half Unknowns were on the defensive, Kinsella playing a great game, and Rogers and Leonard the Edenvilleforwards.

Drumcondra—Kelly; Grace, Moore; Kelly, Coyle, O'Callaghan; Smith, Liddy, Duffy, Newman, Carroll.

Bray Unknowns—Leonard; McFarlane, Hoey; Kane, Newman, Carroll; Browne, Cahill, Rogers, Sloane, Byrne.

SENIOR LEAGUE MATCH AT BRAY

Bray Unknowns were victors in their Leinster League match with Edenville last Saturday, but became involved in many chances of scoring. The bumbling among the forwards, Cosby on several occasions shooting high or wide, and Edenville defence not really tested in the first half, although Unknowns were constantly attacking, while combination, Burroughs scored the first goal for the visitors.

Early in getting past the visitors' defence, Duffy sending in a low shot from close range. For the rest of the first half Unknowns were on the defensive, Kinsella playing a great game, and Rogers and Leonard the Edenville forwards.

The home team forwards were fitting in the beginning of the second half—Smith, Liddy and Duffy, the latter scoring a well-worked goal with a fine shot from close range. For the rest of the first half Unknowns were on the defensive, Kinsella playing a great game, and Rogers and Leonard the Edenville forwards.

Drumcondra—Kelly; Grace, Moore; Kelly, Coyle, O'Callaghan; Smith, Liddy, Duffy, Newman, Carroll.

Bray Unknowns—Leonard; McFarlane, Hoey; Kane, Newman, Carroll; Browne, Cahill, Rogers, Sloane, Byrne.

FORTY GOALS SCORED IN IRISH LEAGUE.

Forty goals were scored in the seven Irish League matches, 32 falling to six winning teams, the other game, between Cliftonville and Distillery, Belfast—being drawn. Nine goals were scored at Peterborough, who beat Arsenal 7-2; and Leeds United, at home, defeated Bury by 7-1. Houston, that trick of scoring hat-trick in Saturday's Lancashire contest, scored five, and performed the feat in the second game also. Houston also got the better of Bentham by 5-1. Newry Town registered their first win over Glentoran, whom they routed by 6 to 2, while Linfield, at Cliftonville, had revenge for their defeat, and won 4-1. Celtic defeated Shelbourne, at Shelbourne Park, and now only require one point from their last two games to be champions for the third successive season.

ENGLISH CUP REPLAYS.

The dates for the replays of Saturday's drawn matches in the English Cup are:—

Nottingham Forest v. Derby County, at Nottingham, on Wednesday; Blackburn Rovers v. Exeter City, at Blackburn, on Thursday. Manchester United v. Bury, at Manchester on Wednesday.

CUP TIE RECEIPTS.

Official attendances and gate receipts at the principal English cup-tie games on Saturday were:—

Arsenal v. Everton, 44,328 (£2,350); Aston Villa v. Crewe Alexandra, 41,000 (£2,850); Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester United, 25,426 (£1,672); Cardiff City v. Liverpool, 20,000 (£1,666); Derby County v. Nottingham Forest, 22,594 (£2,082); Huddersfield Town v. West Ham United, 17,000 (£1,535); Leeds United v. Leicester City, 27,525 (£1,999); Manchester City v. Bolton Wanderers, 35,000 (£2,783); Stoke City v. Bradford City, 38,668 (£2,570); Sheffield United v. Wolverhampton Wanderers, 34,120 (£2,428); Tottenham Hotspur v. Oldham Athletic, 36,328 (£2,720).

THE RESULTS.

FREE STATE SHIELD.

	Goals.		Goals.
Bohemians	4	Shelbourne	1
Shamrock Rovers	5	Jacobs	1
Dundalk	3	St. James' Gate	0
Rockmount	3	Cork Celtic	2

MUNSTER JUNIOR CUP (CORK).

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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

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SPECIAL NOTICE—In the event of the above being unsold, the Machinery alone will be disposed of by Piecemeal Break-up Auction Sale on 8th February, 1928, and following days, commencing each day at 11 o'clock a.m. as catalogued.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. CHRISTOPHER LEAVY, DECEASED

VERY VALUABLE RETAIL LICENSED PREMISES, No. 19A NORTH FREDERICK STREET.

P. J. BYRNE has received instructions from the Administrator of the late Mr. Christopher Leavy to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in his Saleroom, 8 Parliament street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1928, at 1.30 o'clock, the above very valuable Seven-Day Licensed Premises. Full particulars in future announcements.

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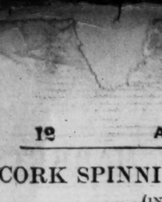

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61 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at our Property Saleroom, 17 MERRION ROW, TO-DAY (Monday), 30th Jan., 1928), at one o'clock sharp, Tenure—Held for 999 years from 1877, at yearly rent of £7 10/-. ACCOMMODATION—Porch, vestibule, hall, 3 large reception rooms, with folding doors; breakfast parlour, 4 handsome bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, with hot and c. basins and shower bath; w.c., basement kitchen, scullery, pantry, larder, etc.; garden in front and large garden at back; large newly-built motor garage to side lane. Key will be given to and any order to view can be had from the Auctioneers or from

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ADAMS' SALEROOMS,

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THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1928,

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